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Spring Mobilizing

The week of the People's Lobby will be held at congress. Galleries will be packed and sitting will be held around the Capitol area. The demands of the People's Lobby are:

1. Stop all congressional business until war funds are voted down.
2. Impeach Nixon.

*Monday, May 15 Last state is calling for 11th hour voting--vote in the streets. People all over the country should try to stop traffic in their localities at 11 am.

*On Tuesday, May 16, Clergy and Laymen Concerned are planning an action in Washington.

*The legal day for [illegible], on which people who cannot spend the whole week in Washington are being asked to come will be Thursday, May 18.

*On Saturday, May 20, people will join GIs in Armed Forces Day demonstrations at bases around the country.

*On Sunday, a rally and march, sponsored by PCPJ and NPAC, is scheduled to start at the Ellipse at 11am.

*On Monday, May 22, PCPJ is calling for a Peoples Blockade of the Pentagon. People will meet at 11 at the Lincoln Memorial.

The People's Lobby will continue into the following week.

Arrests will be more or less a matter of choice at all of these actions but bail money is in short supply, so people planning to be arrested can expect to spend a few days in jail.

A VERY DEFENSIVE CONSTITUTIONAL CORRECTION

On last page (page 15), second column, third paragraph

The organization called Fair Play and Liberty [illegible] should be totally [illegible] and literally distorted the story. Please change it. It is a very important correction [illegible]

VIETNAMESE REPORT FROM PARIS

by Schofield Coryell
LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS) --"When one's hands are full of blood, one cannot negotiate, and one prevents the negotiations from taking place."

With these words, the DRV press spokesman, Thanh Le, summed up the situation at the Paris Vietnam Conference on May 4 following the announcement by US representative, William Porter, of the American decision to interrupt the weekly sessions for an indefinite period.

"Hands full of blood." Thanh Le briefed the journalists on the recent acts of military escalation in Vietnam. "Nixon speaks of peace but commits ever-greater acts of war. He speaks of the danger of a 'blood-bath' if the US forces and the Thieu puppet regime go, but the US government is provoking a large-scale blood-bath right now.

"In the past few weeks, the US Naval personnel in Vietnam were increased from 13,000 to 40,000 for example, and the air attacks are going relentlessly on; they are deliberately aimed at the civilian population."

Then Thanh Le, who had just returned from a brief visit to North Vietnam vividly described the effects of the intensive US bombing in the cities of his country. "I saw schools and hospitals destroyed by American bombing raids directed against the densly populated neighborhoods of Hanoi and Haiphong and other cities," he said holding up a sheaf of photographs.

Thanh Le have the example-one among many others-of a heavily populated district of Haiphong which had been badly hit by the raids of April 16. Holding up a photo, he spoke of the Thai-Phien High-School, which was destroyed by the bombs.

He spoke of a little boy of seven from a Haiphong neighborhood who was severely wounded du during the raid. His father had been killed in 1967 in an air attack ordered by the Johnson Administration. On April 16, this child's mother and four brothers disappeared somewhere in the debris--their bodies have not been found.

Thanh Le displayed the photo of a seven month old orphan who lost his parents in the air raids over Haiphong. He held up the tattered shirt--pierced with shrapnel --of a child, and displayed little plastic toys from the site of what had been a workers' housing project.

He showed a child's notebook picked up in a nursery school that was struck during the air raids. All the children in the school were killed. "Is this what Nixon means by military objectives?" he asked. Is Nixon even conscious of what he is doing? Is there any trace of humanity left in him?" Even the hard-boiled journalists sat through this in absolute silence, visibly touched.

Thanh Le made it clear that the US cannot win by bombing the North in retaliation for its reverses on the battlefield.

"Nixon has recently made two serious mistakes," he said. "One is his whole policy of 'Vietnamization'; the other is his recent escalation of the war."

This view was confirmed by the report of the PRG press spokesman, Ly Van Sau, who pointed out that Nixon ordered breaking off negotiations because he "persists in pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp of a military victory." He then summarized the present military situation in the South after more than a month of the offensive.

Half the thirteen regular Saigon Army divisions are completely or largely destroyed or otherwise out of action. These defeated units are: 1) the 3rd Infantry Division (Quang Tri); 2) the 22nd Infantry Division (Central Highlands); 3) the 5th Infantry Division (near An Loc, in Bing Long, province); 4) the 21st Infantry Division (Chonh Thanh); 5) a Parachute Division in the Central Highlands and Binh Ling, and 6) a Marine Division in the Quang Tri area.

The spokesman described the widespread desertion of the Saigon army troops. "The liberation forces have orders not to fire on puppet army troops who show they are not against us. This policy of clemency--which contrasts with the cruelty of the enemy side--has yielded tremendous results. Thousands of puppet troops have in their pockets a colored cloth or handkerchief which they use to give the signal that shows they want to join the side of the people."

Ly Van Sau also described the popular upsurge against the Saigon regime and the US-backed army. "All over the country, the population is rising up and destroying the apparatus of repression. They are demanding the immediate resignation of Thieu.

Both the DRV and the PRG delegations denounced the interruption of the Paris talks, and indicated that continued and intensified American military agression in Vietnam is to be expected. They also strongly implied that unless the normal semi-public weekly sessions of the Paris talks were resumed, there was really no basis for any other kind of contacts between the two sides.

The journalists were intrigued by US Ambassador Porter's statement, after the Thursday session, that the American decision to break off the talks was "not purely a result of the meeting held here today: it represents also a complete lack of progress in every available channel." When a reporter asked the DRV press spokesman, Thanh Le, what he thought of this statement, he replied:

"The American side has displayed its obstinate refusal to negotiate realistically in three different places. First, here in the conference room in Paris. Second, in Washington where orders have been given to go ahead with the policy of 'Vietnamization.' Third, in Vietnam itself, where the Americans side has provoked a bath of blood."

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The beauty of high meat prices, according to Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz: "it assures an ample supply of the cuts I like, when I go to the supermarket." (Butz was an adviser to several conglomerate food corporations before his appointment.)

--from The Public Employee, April, 1972

IDAHO SILVER MINE DISASTER:
"THE MINE TAKES THE CHEAPEST WAY OUT"

The Miner's Voice/LIBERATION News Service

"I think we can expect to have one of these every year."

--Albert Osborn, director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, after the Hyden, Kentucky mine disaster in 1970 in which 38 miners were killed.

KELLOGG, Idaho (LNS) -- As stockholders of the Sunshine Silver Mine Co. met in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho on May 2 to discuss the year's profits from the largest and richest silver mine in the country, a fire simmered deep in an old worked out section of Sunshine #10 Mine located 50 miles away near the town of Kellogg, Idaho.

Late that morning, the fire exploded into a holocaust which swept the mine 3600 feet below the surface. Over 100 miners clambered out of the mine to safety during the day, but at least 35 miners were killed and 47 were left trapped below. As of May 12, the final death toll was 91. Two miners were rescued alive May 9 after spending one week trapped below. They stayed alive by eating the lunches of their dead companions.

The miners at the Sunshine mine were members of the United Steelworkers Union, which had incorporated the militant Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union into their membership in 1967.

Even as rescue efforts continued at the Sunshine mine, many people began to ask serious questions about the responsibility of the Sunshine Company management and the Federal Bureau of Mines for this disaster. Several area residents were quoted as saying that the #10 mine was definitely dangerous.

"I feel every mine in this district is unsafe," said one young miner from a nearby mine. "The mine takes the cheapest way out."

A wife of one of the missing miners accused the mine management saying, "There should have been more fire drills. I don't know whether it was plain lack of funds for safety training or what. The fact is, what have they done for safety here?"

Sunshine Company officials responded that they had a thorough safety program and that the mine was in compliance with federal safety regulation. Bureau of Mines officials agreed, saying that the Sunshine mine was inspected in March and was determined to be a "safe mine." A November 1971 inspection, however, had turned up 35 safety violations but the Bureau had said all had been cleared up by March 1972.

The statistics released by the Bureau reveal that the Sunshine mine was far more dangerous than other metal mines. The injury rate at Sunshine was five times the average of all metal mines and the fatality rate was twice as high. Four miners had been killed at the mine in the last four years and the Bureau of Mines inspectors had put the blame on management each time.

Critics of the Bureau and the mine management point to at least three conditions at the Sunshine mine that should not have existed:

1.) no fire drills had ever been held in the mine;

2.) the Sunshine mine is filled with old workings (mined out areas) held up by aging timbers, which some people think provided the initial timber for the fire;

3.) self-rescuers (gas masks) are not required in metal mines by federal law as they are in coal mines. Bureau of Mines officials said they never thought a flash fire could occur in a metal mine. Sunshine did provide some respirators anyway, but miners were unfamiliar with their use and many of the respirators were old and rusty according to survivors.

Since the Consolidation Coal Co. #9 mine in Farmington, West Virginia blew up in 1968 killing 78 coal miners, the Federal Bureau of Mines has come under heavy attack for its lax enforcement of the law and its coziness with the big mining companies. The Bureau's coal division has taken the brunt of the charges, especially after the Hyden mine blew up in 1970 -- exactly one year after the 1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act was signed into law.

Functionaries from the Bureau of Mines Metals Division complained last fall they were not getting enough publicity -- all Albert Osborn, the Bureau director, talked about, they said, was the Bureau's efforts in the coal fields. But with ninety-one men dead in the silver mine in northern Idaho, every official in the Metals Division would gladly return to the anonymity of the old days.

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" ZAPPING CHARLIE CONG"
GENERALS HAVE TO GET THEIR KICKS TOO!

SAIGON (LNS)-- Major General James F. Hollingsworth gained fame in Vietnam a few years ago when, as deputy commander of the first infantry division, "he would often fly by helicopter into the thick of battle on missions he referred to as 'zapping Charlie Cong,'" as the LA Times put it.

Well, Nixon recently reassigned him to Vietnam and the General told a news conference: "When you can kill the hell out of them out there, goddammit, you feel real good."

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THE CHILD IN PINYANG PRISON
By Ho Chi Minh

Oa! Oa! oa! My father's run away,
My father is afraid to be a soldier.
So I'm in prison, though I'm only six months old.
I had to come with my mother.

--from the PRISON DIARY OF HO CHI MINH

[Note to editors: see graphics section for the full text of the PRG's 7 point peace plan]

TO MAKE THINGS PERFECTLY CLEAR
NIXON LIES TO BUY TIME

The War Bulletin/LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Nixon goes to great lengths to drum up public support for his war policies, and is not above using distortions and lies to convince people that he is telling the truth. Many of his assertions are based on factually incorrect information and confused definitions and analysis.

What follows is an examination in some detail of seven of the major themes that run through Nixon's last two speeches -- April 26 and May 8 -- which are based on major distortions.]

* * *

"WHAT WE ARE WITNESSING HERE, WHAT IS BEING BRUTALLY INFLICTED ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM, IS A CLEAR CASE OF NAKED AND UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION ACROSS AN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY THERE'S ONLY ONE WORD FOR IT - INVASION " (4/26/72)

The Geneva Accords of 1954 stated clearly that "the military demarcation line (between northern and southern Vietnam) is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary "

The reunification of Vietnam was to occur in elections to be held in 1956, according to the Geneva Accords As the accords specified, the Vietminh regrouped their forces north of the temporary dividing line -- the 17th parallel -- and the French regrouped theirs in the southern part under the emperor Bao Dai

The French, whose appetite for this distant war had decreased markedly over the ten years they were involved, were propped up by huge amounts of military aid from the U S The U S didn't want to "lose Indochina" the same way that China had been "lost" President Eisenhower played up the "Domino Theory" (if Vietnam falls to Communism, all of Indochina is threatened), and predicted that all the valuable tin and tungsten the area provided U S industry "would stop coming "

Washington was highly critical of French conduct of the war, feeling that they had relied too long on an outmoded and resented colonial government rather than drumming up a "nationalist" government that would protect western interests and also win the allegiance of the people

By 1954 the French had made it fairly clear that they had had it, and the U S felt called upon to jump into the fray. So Washington looked around for a likely leader -- one who could compete with Ho Chi Minh and possibly create some sense of a seperate "South Vietnamese" nation They found Ngo Dinh Diem, a U S educated, French collaborator who was Prime Minister under the Emperor Bao Dai

After refusing to sign the Accords but pledging to abide by them, the U S installed Diem, who slowly took control of the army and state bureaucracy in the south and built a government on the remnants of the French colonial system

Despite the continued efforts by North Vietnam to force the great powers to convene the scheduled elections in 1956, Diem and the U.S refused to cooperate, because, as President Eisenhower pointed out, "if the elections were held today, Ho Chi Minh would receive 80% of the vote."

The U S , through its support of the Diem regime in the south, turned the temporary demarcation line into a "permanent boundary " As the Pentagon Papers noted, "South Vietnam was essentially the creation of the United States."

The only invasion that has occurred in Vietnam is that of American troops and airplanes crossing the international boundary between the U.S. and Vietnam.

The New York Times noted the political purpose of Nixon's "invasion" theory on April 6:

"For days Administration spokesmen have been intensifying their rhetoric in describing the North Vietnamese offensive as an 'invasion,' 'a blatant invasion,' and a 'naked attack,' with tanks and guns across the border Officials privately conceded this was a conscious attempt to prepare the American public both for South Vietnamese reverses and for a possible decision to expand the war against North Vietnam."

In response to the "invasion" cry by the U.S., the North Vietnamese have expressed that it is the right of all Vietnamese to "fight against the U.S. aggression" anywhere in Vietnam On April 11, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam stated that:

"The 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam have recognized the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, viz., independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

"Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese. Vietnam does not belong to the United States The U.S. imperialists should not encroach on any inch of Vietnamese territory But they have systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, have conducted the most cruel colonial war in history in an attempt to turn South Vietnam into a new-type colony and a military base of the United States, and to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam

"The 'Tonkin Gulf incident' and the 'secret papers' of the U S Defense Department have laid bare the odious U S. distortions, and revealed part of the truth about the U.S. imperialists' crude intervention and aggression in Vietnam"

[The August 1964 Gulf of Tonkin "incident" was a cleverly rigged excuse for bombing North Vietnam. The Johnson administration was able to launch air attacks on North Vietnam within six hours of a supposed North Vietnamese attack on two U S destroyers in international waters The whole "incident" was planned ahead of time. The attack was actually a staged confrontation, complete with gun shelling and flares, between two boats from the South Vietnamese Navy and the two U.S. destroyers]

"Wherever there are U S aggressors on Viet-

namese territory, all Vietnamese have the right and the duty to fight against them to defend the independence and freedom of their fatherland. This is the sacred and inalienable right to self-defense of the Vietnamese people, just as of all people on earth."

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"THE ONLY THING WE HAVE REFUSED TO DO IS TO ACCEDE TO THE ENEMY'S DEMAND TO OVERTHROW THE LAWFULLY CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND TO IMPOSE A COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP IN ITS PLACE " (4/26/72)

The PRG is not demanding that it be recognized by the U S as the legal government of South Vietnam -- although it is in fact a legitimate government, which is recognized by 30 nations and administers large liberated areas of South Vietnam. The question of forming a new government for the South is a matter to be decided not by the U.S. but by the South Vietnamese people themselves after the U.S. has gone. The second point of the PRG's Seven Point Peace Proposal spells this out clearly:

"By various means the political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, neutrality, independence and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

"The formation of a government of national concord to function in the period before new elections, the restoration of political liberties and an end to political repression, the stabilization of the living conditions of the people, and the supervision of general elections."

What the PRG does demand is that the U.S. stop maintaining the power of President Thieu, a dictator whose ability to stay in office rests wholly on U.S. support. The isolation and unpopularity of the Thieu regime in South Vietnam was made clear in last fall's presidential elections.

After eliminating all opponents in the race, Thieu relied on a combination of fraud and terror to assure himself a high vote. (The fraud practiced in the Assembly election, a warm-up for the one-man presidential race, was so blatant that even Thieu's own Assembly and Supreme Court condemned it.)

Those who actively opposed Thieu and the one-man race were subjected to brutal repression; many are still being held in South Vietnamese jails. As election day approached, even Thieu's old time supporters fell away in the face of what the NLF has called the broadest urban opposition movement in the history of struggle in South Vietnam.

In an important statement made on February 2, clarifying the Seven Points the PRG explained their position on the Thieu regime: "Nguyen Van Thieu and his repressive and oppressive machine which is the instrument of the U S Vietnamization of the war policy, is the main obstacle in the way of any settlement of the political question of South Vietnam.

"Therefore Nguyen Van Thieu must resign immediately. The Saigon administration must put an end to its war-like policy, immediately abolish the repressive and oppressive machine, stop the so-called pacification policy and do away with all concentration camps, release all persons detained for political reasons, and guarantee the democratic liberties of the people as stipulated by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam."

Once this were accomplished, the PRG would enter into negotiations with the new Saigon administration to set up a coalition government, which in turn would hold elections to call together an assembly to write a new constitution for South Vietnam.

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"...WE HAVE OFFERED THE MOST GENEROUS PEACE TERMS IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NEGOTIATION SESSIONS. OUR MOST RECENT PROPOSAL PROVIDED FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE, THE EXCHANGE OF ALL PRISONERS OF WAR, THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL OUR FORCES WITHIN SIX MONTHS, AND NEW ELECTIONS IN VIETNAM WHICH WOULD BE INTERNATIONALLY SUPERVISED WITH ALL POLITICAL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING THE COMMUNISTS, PARTICIPATING IN AND HELPING TO RUN THE ELECTIONS. ONE MONTH BEFORE SUCH ELECTIONS PRESIDENT THIEU AND VICE PRESIDENT HUONG WOULD RESIGN." (4/26/72)

The recent proposal to which Nixon refers is the 8 point proposal which he announced on Jan. 25, 1972. Nixon has never, there or anywhere else, agreed to "WITHDRAW ALL OUR FORCES WITHIN 6 MONTHS" as he implied. In his 8 point proposal, he said that the U.S. would withdraw six months AFTER AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED on all the points in the U.S proposal. Far from announcing a withdrawal date, Nixon placed as a condition for U.S. withdrawal, the PRG acceptance of the whole U.S. proposal, including Nixon's plan for elections in South Vietnam.

As for a cease fire, all that Nixon's proposal said was: "There will be a general cease fire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement is signed. As part of the cease fire there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina."

Since the U.S. has never spoken of its own presence in Indochina as "infiltration", Nixon's proposal is clearly directed solely at the North Vietnamese. Nixon never indicates what it would mean for U.S. troops, U.S./CIA paid and trained Meo and Thai troops, or U S air power -- not to mention the U.S. trained and equipped Saigon army.

Furthermore, such a cease fire calls for an end to the struggles of the liberation forces, but no end to the U.S. backed regimes committed to destroying them. As the North Vietnamese stated in response to Nixon's 8 points: "Nixon's cease fire is deliberately aimed at taking away the right to self defense for the Indochinese people and thus forcing them to accept the U.S backed regimes now operating and which would continue to operate under U.S. neo-colonialism after the cease fire." (more)

As long as Thieu remains in power, a new election will not differ in any important respect from the one held last October. That one was so blatantly rigged even such a pro-war Congressman as Sen. Henry Jackson condemned it. According to Nixon's plan, Thieu would resign one month before the election, turning over his post to the Chairman of the Senate. But the Chairman is a staunch Thieu supporter, and so the present regime would actually remain in power throughout the election.

Under these conditions, Nixon's "independent body" and "international supervision" become meaningless. For the question is not who "organizes" the election, but who controls South Vietnam's million-man army? --who controls the village and province chiefs? --who controls the pacification program and the Phoenix assassination teams? [assigned to "liquidate" the political structure of the NLF] At present, Thieu controls all of these administrative structures; that is how he insured his return to power in October.

He has the allegiance of these subordinates because he is in a position of power, and that power is the direct result of the economic and military backing he receives from the U.S. government. As long as the U.S. continues to wield economic and military power in Saigon, it will continue to determine the nature of the South Vietnamese government.

The generosity of Nixon's 8-point proposal is reserved for the U.S. backed dictatorship of Nguyen Van Thieu.

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"HANOI MUST BE DENIED THE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES IT NEEDS TO CONTINUE ITS AGGRESSION." (5/8/72)

The implications of Nixon's statement is that the announced measures, including the mining of the ports and air strikes against rail and communications lines will actually affect the current offensive in South Vietnam. Historically there is no evidence for this.

In the short run, indications are that the offensive will continue, using supplies already stockpiled over several months -- even years. For example, two years ago before tanks were even being used by the PLAF, American troops found caches of tank ammunition about 50 miles from Saigon.

In the long run, North Vietnam can continue to receive supplies even if its ports are blockaded. A 1967 memorandum by the Secretary of Defense, contained in the Pentagon Papers study, concluded that by use of road and rail lines from China, and emergency unloading techniques, the supplies would continue to flow unabated. The history of the 1965-68 air war over the North demonstrates the inability of the U.S. Air Force to cut off rail and road transport lines inside North Vietnam.

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"THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE HAS NOW REACHED THE POINT THAT IT GRAVELY THREATENS THE LIVES OF 60,000 AMERICAN TROOPS WHO ARE STILL IN VIETNAM."

The current offensive has not been aimed at U.S. forces, the vast majority of whom are support troops. In one week for example, U.S. official statistics listed only two U.S. deaths in Vietnam. And the PRG has reiterated its policy that U.S. units who do not initiate attacks will not themselves be attacked.

If Nixon were really concerned about the safety of remaining U.S. troops, he would simply withdraw them. He could do so immediately by negotiating a settlement on the basis of the 7 point peace plan. In fact, however, the remaining troops are Nixon's hostages, used to justify whatever escalation he might consider necessary to prevent a U.S. defeat in South Vietnam.

"THEY [THE NORTH VIETNAMESE] HAVE FLATLY AND ARROGANTLY REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE AN END TO THE WAR AND BRING PEACE." (5/8/72)

It is the U.S., not the North Vietnamese, that has unilaterally cut off the peace talks on two occasions in the last two months -- first on March 23 and then on May 4. Even after the U.S. had bombed Hanoi and Haiphong, the North Vietnamese continued to request a resumption of the peace talks.

It is the U.S., not the North Vietnamese, that has refused to offer a solution to the two main causes of the war: U.S. military aggression and U.S. political interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. The U.S. has refused to set a date for the total withdrawal of its troops and materiel and those of allies. And the U.S. has refused to give up its support of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime in South Vietnam.

The PRG has said that if these issues were settled, the war would end, the U.S. troops could withdraw in safety, and the POWs would be returned. It is Nixon who has prolonged the war by refusing to negotiate on these two essential points.

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"THROUGHOUT THE WAR IN VIETNAM, THE UNITED STATES HAS EXERCISED A DEGREE OF RESTRAINT UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF WAR." (5/8/72)

The unlimited war crimes of the U.S. have been massively catalogued by observers from many countries. In Indochina the U.S. has violated nearly every international agreement on the conduct of warfare, from the St. Petersburg Agreements of 1868 banning poisonous gases, to the Nuremburg Priciples, detailing crimes against humanity and the crime of genocide (the destruction of entire peoples)... The following are some of the war crimes committed by the U.S. in Vietnam:

**60% of the cropland in South Vietnam has been sprayed with toxic chemicals at least once since the beginning of the war.

**W. Colby, the U.S. officer in charge of "pacification" in South Vietnam, estimated as of April 1971, that the war has produced over 5,800,000 civilian casualties and displaced persons. This is more than one third of the total population of South Vietnam. Most of this is a result of U.S. bombing and "forced urbanization" programs.

**Nixon has used over 7 million tons of ex-

plosives in South Vietnam in three years, even more than Johnson did in four years.

**A British doctor, Dr. Philip Harvey, has reported that the April 16 bombings of Hanoi included a new anti-personnel weapon which showers cube-shaped plastic pellets in all directions at a speed of 1300 feet per second. These pellets vaporize human flesh and melt inside the body of the victim, thus becoming undetectable by X-rays and irremovable by surgery. This weapon is the latest in the line of U.S. technological advances which included napalm, white phosphorus and a wide variety of pellet bombs for use against civilian targets.

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KENT STATE:
TWO YEARS AFTER

By David Moberg
LIBERATION News Service

KENT, Ohio (LNS)-- Four thousand students, led by a core of over 100 Vietnam veterans in khakis and medals, rallied May 4 as part of continuing protest actions that started a week earlier to commemorate the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of four Kent State students 2 years ago.

Harvard biologist George Wald, was there talking to the chilled, damp crowd that agreed enthusiastically with his conclusion that "it's perfectly clear that America needs a revolution."

Wald, like the majority of his listeners, has gotten more radical in his analysis of American society over the years of opposition. Explanation of the war as an imperialism based not only on sucking profits out of third world (and other weaker capitalist) countries but also on the profiteering of a massive arms industry paid for by the American people, got long, convinced cheers.

The day had started with a march led by the vets through the main streets of Kent and on to the site of the national guard assault. At noon seven bells were sounded: for the Kent dead, for the victims at Jackson State, and for oppressed people everywhere.

Tom Grace, a student wounded in the 1970 actions, said he had gone through a period of liberal idealism, campaign activity for Humphrey and pacifism but he was now convinced the American "political-economic-social system is beyond redemption and must be destroyed" through a program of forceful resistance. Sister Elizabeth McAllister of the Harrisburg conspiracy case, echoed the call for resistance as the only way to give meaning to the deaths of the students at Kent and the lives of those who remain.

The resistance at Kent this spring has been led principally by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a couple of area coalitions and collectives. There has been a continual program of films and speakers, including fired Stanford professor Bruce Franklin, Rennie Davis, UAW treasurer Emil Mazey, Ngo Vinh Long (a Vietnamese student at Harvard) and Attica prisoner Richard X. Clark.

Guerrilla theater by VVAW simulating the effects of a B-52 raid on a Vietnamese hamlet started the most recent chain of events on April 25. The next day Nixon was hanged and burned in effigy on the campus commons and 125 students occupied the ROTC building, peacefully sitting in and telling ROTC commanders they could leave anytime they wanted if they walked over the bodies of the protesters. The officers refused, conveniently giving university president Glenn Olds, a defender of ROTC on campus, an excuse to call in police to arrest the sit-in protesters.

The State Attorney General hurriedly issued a broad injunction against any kind of disruption or blocking of anything in Kent, but not before 800 marchers had trekked through the downtown of the small university city, sitting down and stopping up the main intersection. One little scene gave a hint of the changed times; a truck driver who a few years ago was disgruntled with protesters was not at all disturbed to be caught up with the sit-in this time around, giving solidarity handshakes with the students around him.

Cops in riot gear drove the protesters away, eventually invading the campus. But the cops also got caught in the embarassment of arresting a student with an illegal AK-47 rifle, then having to release him and admit that he was an undercover agent and presumed agent provacateur, suspected by the VVAW of trying to infiltrate their organization and set them up for a weapons bust, and paid by the university at $918 a month.

Out in front of the University's administration building, on the vast front lawn of the school, another memorial to the dead in Vietnam and Kent has been going up. At the planned rate of 300 a day (the estimated number of casualties from the U.S. air war), cardboard tombstones have been set up by students and sympathetic visitors. Each tombstone carries a message, and scrawled out for anyone who passes by to see is the collection of feelings of opposition to the war in a dramatic, unending reminder to town, campus and, hopefully, the country.

"Lenny Green--KIA-- July'69

"Bob Winks--Dead in Vietnam-- For What?"

"Apathy Kills People"

"R.I.P. Liberal Bullshit"

"I died a U.S. robot. I picked up my gun as a learned reflex, not as my own moral judgement."

"Flowers are better than bullets."

"We Care, too. From 4 Akron U. Trackmen"

" Ho Chi Minh Lives."

"Brother George Jackson Died Fighting Your War"

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COME TO WASHINGTON, MAY 21-- STOP THE MAD BOMBER!

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IF YOU HAVE NEWS OF ACTIONS IN YOUR AREA CALL US!!

(Note to editors: See graphics section for photos)

THE GREAT UHURU RAILWAY:
CHINESE AID BUILDS TANZANIA-ZAMBIA LIFELINE

by David Shen

LIBERATION News Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (LNS)--Thirteen thousand Chinese are working on a foreign railway. But this time it is not for the benefit of the owners of the Union and Southern Pacific Railways. This time it is for the people of Zambia and Tanzania, two nations on the front line of the struggle against the imperialist-backed states with white minority rule in Southern Africa.

And this time, 33,000 Tanzanians and Zambians are working alongside the Chinese, building a railway together which will help cement the friendship between the three countries.

Presently, landlocked Zambia is still dependent on transport routes running through Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Zambia is one of the world's four largest producers of copper, and since copper provides most of the country's foreign exchange, the export routes are vitally important.

But because Zambia supports the national liberation movements, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), and the Front for the Liberation Of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI), it is constantly under the threat of having its overland outlets to the sea cut off by the white minority regimes.

With the construction of the Great Uhuru (Freedom) Railway, however, Zambia will have more t than enough transportation capacity for its imports and exports, and at a cost competitive with all existing means of transport. By running through the friendly country of Tanzania, the railway will avoid the danger of a trade embargo allowing Zambia to pursue an independent foreign policy and thus enable it to provide stronger support for the liberation movements. And the link will help Zambia's plans to develop its economy and become less reliant on the market for copper.

For Tanzania the economic possibilities are great as well. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway will open up its entire southern region for agricultural and industrial development. Irrigation projects for the Southern Highlands are in the works and the government has already established more than 40 ujamaa villages --socialist cooperative farms-- will be able to ship out their surplus produce, and receive agricultural tools in return.

The southwest region of Tanzania is known to have iron and coal deposits worth extracting, and Chinese prospectors are searching along the route for additional mineral wealth for Tanzania. Harbor authorities are expanding the port of Dar es Salaam, the railway's terminal end, to handle the projected increase in traffic, and trade between Tanzania and Zambia.

Not only will the economic development engendered by the railroad encourage and help Tanzania in building a socialist society, but it will also enable Tanzania, already a major supporter of the liberation movements of Southern Africa, to provide even stronger backing in the future.

The Railroad is not a new idea. For the past 50 years, plans for a railway linking Central and Eastern Africa had been on the back burner, but the British colonialists never saw enough profit in it to bring the plans to fruition. With the attainment of independence in the early 60s, both Tanzania and Zambia began to view the project more seriously, both as a spur to development and also as a way to build closer political and economic unity between them.

When Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence for Rhodesia, in November, 1965, Zambia's already precarious trade route situation worsened, and Zambia and Tanzania made moves to lessen Zambia's dependency on her racist neighbors.

Zambia and Tanzania formed a joint trucking firm to transport goods to and from Zambia along the Great North Road, a run which quickly became dubbed the Hell Run for its many hazards, from mudholes to elephants. About the same time, an oil pipeline was built from the port of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to Zambia.

But while these projects were big steps forward, they still did not free Zambia completely from dependency on her traditional trade routes. The final step to accomplish this was the construction of a railway, but funds were a problem. The usual Western sources of financial aid such as the World Bank were unenthusiastic about such a scheme, deeming it too expensive and unnecessary.

The People's Republic of China, however, saw things differently. Ever since Tanzania's and Zambia's independence, China had sympathized with their goals of meaningful political and economic independence, material support for the struggles of the liberation movements of Southern Africa, and development of African unity.

Because of their common goals, China had already helped Tanzania with various projects. So when Tanzania and Zambia approached China for financial and technical assistance, China readily agreed, and the three governments put it in writing in 1967.

The terms were generous. Not only is the $410 million loan the largest ever provided by China, but it is the largest aid project in all of Africa. The repayments, spread over 30 years, don't begin until 1983, and the loan is also completely free of interest and conditions. There aren't any free world banks who give terms like that.

The construction of the Great Uhuru Railway is under the control of the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority, which was jointly established by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments to coordinate the work and operate the railway.

The construction itself is proceeding at a record pace and is well ahead of schedule. Begun in the fall of 1970, the scheduled completion date for the main line was 1975, but since 314 miles out of 1162 were finished in the first year, and since over 400 miles are now completed, the line may be ready by 1974. Good planning, new techniques, harmonious working relations between the three nation-

alities, and a spirit of hard work have combined to produce this progress.

As part of the railroad construction, the Chinese technicians are teaching their Tanzanian and Zambian counterparts the complex technical skills necessary for building and running a railway. This training occurs at on-site training schools and will continue at a planned permanent Railway Training School at Mpika, Zambia.

Among the many beneficial side effects of the project are the work of the Chinese doctors attached to the work crews. They are providing peasants along the right of way with welcomed medical care.

In contrast to the Great Uhuru Railroad which promotes African independence and African unity, the NATO countries are supplying war materiel to Portugal for her colonial wars. Recently the U.S. granted Portugal a $436 million economic loan that will free more Portuguese resources for the wars. The U.S., despite a U.N. embargo, is resuming purchase of Rhodesian chrome ore, much of it from U.S.-owned mines (Union Carbide and Foote Mineral had applied a great deal of pressure to win congressional approval for this violation of U.N. sanctions). These actions make it rather easy for the African people to distinguish their real friends and their real enemies.

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway project is an example of Third World unity, of the unity between former oppressed nations. During a tripartite discussion of the project, the Zambian Minister of Finance, Mr. John Mwanakatwe, said that the tremendous success of the Tanzania-Zambia rail link is dealing world imperialism and their supporters a demoralizing blow and the project is now proving a reality, "all because of the ability of the people of Tanzania, Zambia, and China."

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[Note to editors: see graphics section for photos to accompany this article.]

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"My kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office holders. The country is the real thing. . .to watch over. . .Institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out. . . become ragged. To be loyal to rags. . .that is loyal of unreason, it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy, was invented to monarchy.

"The citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace, and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor. That he may be the only one who thinks he sees this decay does not excuse him; it is his duty to agitate anyway."

--Mark Twain

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If something is happening in your community around the war be sure to remember to call us and tell us what's happening. (212) 749-2200

WHAT IT MEANS TO BOMB THE DIKES IN NORTH VIETNAM

The War Bulletin/LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- On May 8, U.S. planes carried out bombing missions against dikes in the Red River Delta area of North Vietnam. Like Holland, North Vietnam has a system of dikes that hold back sea water on the plain of the Red River Delta. In addition, North Vietnam has a system of several thousand miles of dikes used for controlling floods on the Red River and its tributaries, and for the irrigation and drainage of cultivated land.

Testimony at the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal in 1968 indicated some of the probable effects of the destruction of these dikes:

-- If river dikes were breached at a time when the river was near flooding, it would inundate large areas of land, cause many deaths, carry away houses, and destroy crops.

-- If tidewater control dikes on the seashore were bombed, the crops would die, and the sea water would render the land uncultivatable. In addition, many houses and buildings would be destroyed or damaged by the inrush of sea water.

-- If irrigation facilities were destroyed, it would damage the rice crop in the October dry season.

-- If drainage facilities were destroyed, it would make rice cropping impossible during the May rainy season.

The U.S. bombed the dikes many times from 1966 through 1968. But thanks to the efficient air defenses in the North and the mobilization of people to repair the damage, the U.S. never succeeded in creating a major breach -- although they did do some damage.

The bombing of tide control dikes in Quang Binh Province, for instance, destroyed almost six square miles of rice fields.

Another example was the bombing of the dike in the Thuond River, which was attacked with 100 bombs. In this case, as in many others, the American planes came back to attack the repair crews with pellet bombs.

The barbarity of these actions is even more evident in view of the fact that the dikes were laboriously built up by the peasants of North Vietnam. Between 1954 and 1968, they moved 1.2 billion cubic meters of earth in their construction -- largely through manual labor. As a result, they were able to provide irrigation for 90 percent of the arable land, and dramatically increase rice production -- in an area which before liberation had the lowest rice productivity in Southeast Asia.

* * *

In late 1944, the German High Commissioner for Holland, Seyss Inquart, ordered the Dutch dikes to be opened. This resulted in thousands of civilians being killed or made homeless, and created the most serious food shortage of any country in Western Europe. For this act, Seyss-Inquart was labeled "one of the worst war criminals" at the Nuremburg War Crimes Tribunal. Out of 186 defendants, he was one of the 24 Germans sentenced to death

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From: LNS

Much of the Vietnam coverage in this packet (and possibly in future ones) is taken in part or in full from The War Bulletin--a 4 page tabloid paper with graphics and clean, easy-to-follow layout. There are about 4 or 5 articles in each issue. The people who put out The War Bulletin, and who describe it further below, are offering a way that groups in other areas of the country (other than S.F.-Berkeley) can make maximum use of their work.

* * *

The War Bulletin began as a project of the Bay Area April 22nd Coalition which organized the recent demonstrations in support of the PRG 7 Point Peace Plan. We found that the Bulletin served a strong need people have for facts and understanding about the currrent crisis in the war. Also, it was an excellent organizing tool; used as a handout leaflet it provided education and called people to specific actions.

At this time we are planning to continue to publish the Bulletin as long as the war remains at its present level (presumably for at least two months). It is also possible that the Bulletin will come out through the election period to provide a focus for anti-war activities and to ensure that the war and Nixon's failure to end it remain a central issue in the election itself. We are planning to put out an issue at least once a week, but will do more if events call for it.

As a result of requests from around the country, we have tried to devise a system which would allow the War Bulletin to have national distribution but still be useful to local organizing in different cities. The formula we have arrived at is as follows.

We will design future Bulletins so that all the news and analysis of the war is on pages 1-3. Page 4 will be reserved for news of local actions and projects. This will allow us to air-freight negatives from the first three pages to you. You would only have to provide copy for the fourth page and could then have it printed locally.

The costs involved are approximately:

Negatives--$10

Air Freight--$10-$20 depending on distance from S.F. (We can send it air mail-special delivery at a lower cost, but they will arrive a day later.)

Printing--about a penny a copy

If you would like to distribute the Bulletin in bulk, but are not equipped at this time to print it yourselves, we are planning to prepare a "national editon" which will have a fourth page consisting of an additional article about the war and a round-up of anti-war activities around the country. We will print that here and air-freight it to you. The costs for this are as follows:

Bulletin--$11 per thousand

Air Freight--examples are: 3000 copies to East Coast approx. $25; to L.A., $6; to Chicago, $20.

You can call us at (415) 843-2140 to discuss arrangements (Please don't call collect) or write us at The War Bulletin, Box 4400, Berkeley, Ca. 94704.

* * *

From: The Ann Arbor Sun, 1520 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

The Ann Arbor Sun, published by the Rainbow Peoples' Party, would like to exchange papers with everyone out there. Right now we only get 10 or 15 of the functioning papers. Send yours and we'll get the Sun to you.

* * *

From: Alternative Reader's Service, c/o John Keith, 2034 Cornell Rd., Cleveland, O. 44106.

The staff of the Alternative Reader's Service has moved to the country. Please note our new name and address: Frogge Hollow Gazette, 5977 Leon Rd., Andover RD 2, O. 44003.

* * *

From: Jerry Sheppard, Portland, Oregon.

In your article on the Lordstown strike (April 1972) there appears to be a considerable amount of what might be called class chauvinism. This attitude is prevalent in the movement, and can be seen as analogous to the racist and sexist attitudes which have been "discovered" over the past ten years. I will not go into what I see the roots of this feeling coming from: I would just like to deal here with the article at hand.

The factual account is ok. Where the analysis reveals its character is in the following lines:

"But when you're talking about young workers today, you're talking about a work force full of Vietnam veterans severely disillusioned with the 'Amerikan myth'; a work force whose lack of concern for job security and a stable future makes them far more unwilling to accept workload increases and alienation than their counterparts of fifteen years ago."

While being young and Vietnam veterans has considerable effects, let's look at their counterparts of fifteen years ago, the working class of the fifties (many of them young and Korean war veterans), and see how willing they were:

1952: Steelworkers strike for 59 days.

1955: The UAW negotiated and signed what Reuther considered a great contract. Immediately following the signing wildcat strikes broke out in auto plants across the country. (It might be useful here to point out that a wildcat strike, unlike the Lordstown strike, opens up the worker to any action, firing or otherwise disciplinary, that the company might wish to take. Also, there is no strike pay). Somewhere around a quarter of a million workers in over 50 plants, including 70% of all GM workers walked out.

1956: Steelworkers struck for 36 days. There were 170 wildcat strikes among coal workers.

1959: A long and bitter strike by the steelworkers, the third in a decade, centered around the control of the production process.

Of course, there were many strikes, wildcat and union-sanctioned that were unreported or limited in their exposure. Add onto this the shop-floor actions taken independently by the workers in their attempts to gain control of their lives. Many of the strikes which took place in the 50's were over working conditions, control of production, introduction of automated equipment, job security. So we can easily see

RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD CONTINUED

that what happened in Lordstown is not new, not just a product of the "new" youth or Vietnam veterans Struggle has been a daily way of life for the working class ever since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The longer the history and the present day existence of these struggles is obscured, the longer the left will fail to alienate most people outside itself

We should not be fooled by the images of workers that have been concocted by the ruling class. These images don't reflect the internal reality, the emotional draining, the denial of creative activity, "be their wages high or low." (Marx)

In struggle,

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From: The Pentagon Papers Peace Project, 506 Santa Monica Blvd, Santa Monica, Calif, 90401 (213) 451-1604

The Pentagon Papers Peace Project -- the political education arm of the Dan Ellsberg and Tony Russo defense -- needs to get in touch with research groups that have information on RAND. We especially need analyses of their domestic studies Write to us at the above address.

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END OF RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD FOR TODAY FOLKS

DAUGHTER OF EGGMAN REVISITED:
LNS TEARGAS ANTIDOTE, TAKE 3

LIBERATION News Service

In the public interest, LNS is publishing the following recipe for effective homemade teargas antidote. The sticky yellow compound has been tested many times since it first appeared in the LNS packet in the spring of 1970--on the streets of Berkeley, New Haven, Washington and all over the country. It should do OK this year too

The recipe is based on the good ol' egg; it was developed by a biochemist from California named John McWhorter, and best of all, it works.

"CN and CS tear-gas," John explains, "attack a sulphidral group in the eye. Egg has a great deal of albumin, and egg albumin has a great deal of sulphur."

Here's how you make it: Mix 8-10 eggs with one cup of water and a tablespoon of baking soda. Beat well. Pour the misture into small plastic bottles.

When gas is launched, simply wipe the egg mixture on your face and directly into your eyes Keep on using it as conditions require. Your face will get pretty crusty and sticky, but you'll feel fine.

As for breathing (CS gas affects respiration pretty heavily), one suggested method is to cover your mouth and nose with a cloth soaked in vinegar which can also be kept handy in a small plastic bottle. Air passing through the vinegar may not smell sweet, but some people think it's better than water, or nothing.

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VIETNAMESE POETRY ANTHOLOGY AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON (LNS)--"From Vietnamese mythology comes an inspiring proverb about struggling towards the impossible and finally succeeding. We dedicate these poems to those who promise "to mend the sky and fill the ocean.'"

So begins We Promise One Another: Poems from an Asian War, a new anthology of Vietnamese poetry put out by the Indochina Mobile Education Project in Washington DC.

"The Vietnamese love poetry," write the anthology's editors. "Though Vietnamese recognize the superior talent of their especially gifted poets and songwriters, they do not consider poetry and song to be the special property of a small group of literati. They are for everyone. Farmers, soldiers and students all write poems."

The 120-page anthology contains poems from many different poets. And there are descriptions of the poets whenever possible. You can get copies of the book for $2 by writing to the Indochina Movile Education Project, PO Box 39013, Washington, DC, 20016.

From "Songs from the Devastated Fields" Mien Duc Than sings,

From the devastated fields of today we sing these songs;
Despite a thousand frightful years our life is still happy,
Though weariness is printed on our dry hands,
We will never give up.
Though our fields now are abandoned we will still work for tomorrow,
Though our fields now are destroyed and lie fallow,
Tomorrow flowers will blossom and the future will be bright.

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A NEW RADICAL LESBIAN MAGAZINE AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Purple Rage, a new monthly put out by a collective of revolutionary gay feminists, is looking for articles, poetry, songs, news, etc. from women from all over the country.

A recent issue had, among other things, a gay/feminist directory, news about a lesbian food conspiracy, and articles on coming out, and the women's bar scene.

Subscriptions are $2.50 a year and in the interest of communication they will accept exchange subs. Write care of the Women's Liberation Center, 36 West 22nd Street, New York, NY, 10010.

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"The laying a country desolate with fire and sword, declaring war against the natural rights of all mankind, and extirpating the defenders thereof from the face of the earth is the concern of every man to whom nature has given the power of feeling..."

--Thomas Paine, 1776

GAYS SEEK JUSTICE AFTER BEING ASSAULTED

by Allen Young
LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Beating up faggots is nothing new. Police indifference to those who commit violence against faggots is also nothing new. A recent incident of such violence and indifference, however, is about to make a very interesting court case in New York City.

It all started on the evening of Saturday, April 15, when a contingent of demonstrators from the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA) invaded the annual celebration of the Inner Circle. This event, as New York Post columnist James Wechsler described it, was "a not very exclusive affair sponsored by the city's active and retired political writers and City Hall reporters and attended at $100-a-head by a variety of public officials, politicos, press agents and assorted entrepreneurs."

The gay people had come to protest media oppression, including a recent Daily News editorial urging that homosexuals be denied employment in city jobs. The gays' plan was to hand out leaflets and express a protest over the microphone.

When the protesters' presence became known, however, several burly types responded by punching and kicking. Several GAA members were the victims of this incredibly brutal assault. Former GAA president Jim Owles was severely cut around the eye. Leading the charge was Michael Maye,head of the fireman's union (and a former boxing champ). The cops stood by and did nothing except to encourage the violence against the gay people.

Since the incident, seven victims of the violence, in association with GAA, have gone to the district attorney to ask that Maye be arrested for assault. But it seems that Maye will attempt to file counter-charges, and there's no saying how things will turn out.

Incidents of this type usually end up as a legal stand-off, as it is difficult to prove who started a fight (blatant assault of course is not a "fight", but Maye is already charging aggression by the gay people). Besides, gay people are usually in the closet and are unlikely to want to go to court for any reason--and it's always a good bet that a homosexual will not get fair treatment in a courtroom.

At this writing, it is impossible to predict who will be named by the district attorney as "complainant" and who as "defendant." William Kunstler, who is one of the lawyers in the case, predicted that the district attorney might move first against the gay people. He said that "anything to take the heat off Mike Maye will be done."

A few years ago, there wouldn't be any question about a jury siding with smiling, rough-and-tough Mike Maye. Chances are still pretty good that a man like Maye has a much better chance at receiving justice than a bunch of indiscreet faggots.

But the gay people are going to make a fight for it. First of all, Emily J. Goodman and Harold Wiener, two of the GAA attorneys, have already said they will challenge members of any jury dealing with the case on the basis of jurors' attitudes toward homosexuality. A true trial by a jury of peers would involve an all-gay jury--obviously an impossibility. But perhaps jurors' who are blatantly sexist can be eliminated. Gay activists established a legal precedent for this in a case in Washington DC last year. (Prosecution attorneys will probably attempt to eliminate any gay jurors too.)

Four city officials have already promised to testify on behalf of the GAA people: Leonard N.Cohen, deputy borough president of Manhattan; John P. Scanlon, assistant administrator of the Economic Development Administration; David M. Grant, director of public affairs for the Housing and Development Administration; and Ethan Geto, press secretary to the Bronx borough president.

Geto spoke at a GAA press conference May 1 and told of his "shock" at how police had "adamantly refused to take any action whatsoever, loudly proclaiming their protective feelings for Mr. Maye."

Messages of solidarity and money for legal aid can be sent to GAA, 99 Wooster St., New York, N.Y.

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A NEW ALLY: U.S. DEPLOYS DOLPHIN MERCENARIES

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (LNS)--Underscoring the desperate problems the Nixon Administration is having in rallying the "Free World" to its Vietnam policy, there are widespread reports that the Navy has now enlisted freedom-loving dolphins to help the war effort.

Responding to these reports the U.S. Navy has admitted that it has trained dolphins for what it calls "surveillance and detection."

The dolphins are trained at the Naval Underseas Center in San Diego and deployed in Cam Ranh Bay, a huge U.S. staging area in South Vietnam. Their mission is to detect, attack and kill Vietnamese frogmen attempting to sabotage the base.

The Navy, however, officially denies that it uses the dolphins as flippered kamikazes who are instructed to ram enemy vessels with explosives strapped to their backs. Calling these allegations nonsense, Harris Stone, the manager of the Navy's dolphin program, asked,

"Who in his right mind is going to send a dolphin that cost $40,000 to train on a suicide mission, when there are cheaper ways of doing the job?"

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COME TO WORK AT LNS

"Coming back to New York is like coming back to Paradise." --Willie Mays on being traded from the S.F. Giants to the New York Mets, May 11, 1972.

NY LEGISLATURE VOTES DOWN NY ABORTION LAW:
NIXON PUTS HIS TWO CENTS IN ABOUT SANCTITY OF LIFE

LIBERATION News Service

"The unrestricted abortion policies now recommended by some Americans, and the liberalized abortion policies in effect in some sections of the country seem to me impossible to reconcile with either our religious traditions or our Western heritage. One of the foundation stones of our society and civilization is the profound belief that human life, all human life is a precious commodity -- not to be taken without the gravest of causes.

"Yet, in this great and good country of ours in recent years, the right to life of literally hundreds of thousands of unborn children has been destroyed -- legally -- but in my judgement without anything approaching adequate justification. Surely, in the ongoing national debate about . . .the 'quality of life', the preservation of life should be moved to the top of the agenda."

--Richard M. Nixon, in a letter to Cardinal Terance Cooke while the New York State legislature was just about to vote on the repeal of the liberal New York abortion law.

ALBANY (LNS)--Barely two years after its passage, New York State's liberal abortion law, which allows legalized abortion on demand for women up to 24 weeks pregnant, was repealed by the New York legislature. The repeal came May 10, after a massive campaign by the Catholic Church and Church-financed "Right to Life" groups, topped off by a last minute testimonial by President Nixon on the sanctity of life.

Goveronor Nelson Rockefeller has promised to veto the repeal. But, not one to go too far, the governor said that while vetoing the measure he would push for a compromise measure allowing abortions up to the 18th week of pregnancy. If such a rule is strictly followed it would mean that many, many women who didn't know they were pregnant until far along in their pregnancy or needed time to decide on abortion, would be forced to seek an illegal abortion. Since abortions after 12 weeks are much riskier these women need legal safe abortions most of all.

The legislative action came after months of agitation by Right to Life (the organization's New York City headquarters is provided rent-free by the Archdiocese of New York, next door to the chancery offices). In December Robert M. Byrn, a bachelor and a professor at Fordham University, tried to get an injunction to stop all abortions by having himself declared "Guardian of all Unborn Fetuses".

By spring, however, the repeal forces had moved their fight to the New York State legislature. Pro-abortion forces, without the Catholic Church's financial resources behind them, were slower to mount a campaign. May 6, however, there was a rally in New York City by several thousand women (and some men) in support of the abortion law.

But what should greet the women demonstrators in the papers they used to shade their eyes from the sun that day? An article describing President Nixon's rejection of the recommendations of his own Commission on Population Growth which suggested greatly liberalized abortion laws and dissemination of contraceptives to young people.

Nixon said that he regarded abortion as "an unacceptable means of population control" and that whide distribution of contraceptives to minors "would do nothing to preserve and strengthen close family relations."

But it wasn't until the next day -- right on the eve of the debate in the Assembly of the New York legislature -- that Nixon's letter to Cardinal Cooke hit the front page of the papers. "You [and the anti-abortion forces] have my admiration, sympathy and support."

He reiterated what he had said in April 1971 when he ruled against a liberalized abortion law for all military personnel: "I cannot square with my personal belief in the sanctity of human life -- including the life of the yet unborn [with abortion on demand]," he said at the time. "For surely, the unborn have rights also, recognized in law, recognized even in principles expounded by the United Nations."

Reactions to Nixon's new statement were strong--"As more than a few people have noted, Nixon has great respect for the sanctity of human life when it is a foetus; it's when the foetus becomes a human being and starts walking around in places like North Vietnam that he gets himself in trouble," is how liberal columnist Pete Hamill put it.

Debate raged in the legislature for days and while it was going on, the hall was cleared of visitors. Constance Cook (a Republican from Ithaca), speaking against the repeal, was, as she put it "the only person in the Legislature who has borne a child, as the mother of two very wanted, very beloved children."

For women, the liberalized abortion law has meant "a freedom from fear that none of you gentlemen will ever know."

"The issue," said Cook, "is not whether we do or don't have abortions. The issue is where -- in a hospital or some dirty motel room."

Those for repeal pulled out all the stops. One of the leaders of the fight, Neil W. Kelleher, put a glass jar with an aborted fetus in it on his desk in front of him while he spoke.

Another supporter of the repeal, Dominick L. Di Carlo intoned: "Can we tear a child apart limb from limb because of an accident of fate that he has not yet been born?"

The split on abortion is showing up again and again in this election year, and has apparently become a major issue for the Presidential candidates as well as for local legislators. What is unclear now, however, is whether the thunder is representative of real concern by voters or whether it is in fact an issue manufactured by the power of the Catholic Church and its friends.

Nixon is clearly trying to nail down the tra-

more.....

ditionally conservative but often Democratic-voting Catholic vote. He already went out on a limb in the last election promising to "find a way" to funnel money to parochial schools. However, recent reports show that even his own Justice Department, feels that Nixon may have spoken too soon -- that he won't be able to find a constitutional way to get money to parochial schools. So, Nixon must jump on the bandwagon, miming the sanctimonious religiousity of people like Cardinal Cooke and hoping that Catholic voters can at least be convinced by the power of the Church to vote for him.

Among the Democrats, McGovern has come out in support of abortion, although pointing out vociferously that it isn't a federal issue. Humphrey is trying desperately to crucify him among conservative Democrats on that issue (along with amnesty and marijuana). And in last week's Nebraska primary many predicted that abortion would play a key role in weakening McGovern's position. But when it came down to it, McGovern won anyway even in a state with a heavy Catholic population like Nebraska.

Rockefeller is another story. As one New York woman put it, "The idea of Nelson Rockefeller, another great believer in 'life as a precious commodity' standing between me and abortion repeal, is a little hard to take, to say the least."

Rockefeller has said he isn't going to run for anything again -- yet he is still young enough to serve in some kind of public office. He's clearly not part of the conservative Catholic establishment -- his roots lie in the Protestant church which has not been highly partisan about the abortion issue. And many of his type (including his brother John D. Rockefeller III who was head of the Presidental commission which suggested the liberalized abortion laws) are strong supporters of "birth control" by any means -- especially for the poor.

The Rockefellers are smart enough to see that abortion (and other population control measures) have the potential to reduce tensions in poor areas by reducing the number of unwanted births. He probably also sees a potential for abortion as a method of population control in places like Latin America where his interests are great.

But even as the New York legislature is trying to move backward in time, the issue of abortion on demand is moving ahead in other areas -- in Connecticut, the court has just rule the state's anti-abortion law unconstitutional. The state is appealing to the Supreme Court but for the time being Connecticut has no laws restricting abortions. In California, scene of the next crucial Presidential primary, women are mouting a campaign to demand repeal of California abortion laws which now permit abortions only on "psychiatric grounds".

As the New York bill awaits Rockefeller's veto, abortion clinics in the city have reported tied-up switchboards. Women (some from as far away as Canada and the West Coast) fearful that repeal may become a reality, are trying to get on the waiting lists so that they too can enjoy that hard to find luxury -- the safe abortion.

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AT&T UP BEFORE FCC
"WORST EXPLOITER OF WOMEN WORKERS IN U.S."

NEW YORK (LNS)--American Telephone and Telegraph, (AT&T) one of the largest and wealthiest corporations in the world, is on trial for conscious and systematic policies of racism and discrimination against women workers.

In a week of hearings in May before representatives of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) the people who suffer most from the telephone company's degrading and grinding policies -- women operators and clerks -- had their day in court.

During the hearings which began May 8, the women, many putting their jobs in jeopardy, were pitted against a battery of slick corporation lawyers. They testified about management harassment, racist hiring practices, and sexism in promotion policies.

The second day of hearings focused on AT&T's management and supervisors. Operators testified that the supervisors maintain a stranglehold on their personal dignity -- even to the point of timing them when they go to the bathroom.

The phone company, it was revealed during the hearings has more supervisors per worker than the whole U.S. Army has per GI.

Citing a December, 1970 Equal Opportunities Commission report which charged that AT&T was "the worst exploiter of women workers in the United States," some witnesses said there has been no improvement. Operators are paid less than craftsmen and are barred from craft jobs.

Other witnesses testified to AT&T's racism because it keeps black and Latin people in the lowest paying job classifications. Ninety-two percent of all black and Latin people hired are women, and they are hired as operators with the lowest pay in the entire communicatins industry.

Gabrielle Gemma, information operator and member of the United Labor Action, a national organization of rank and file workers, charged that, "Operators are not allowed to talk back to racist customers or disconnect them, and Spanish-speaking operators are not allowed to speak Spanish to Spanish-speaking customers."

AT&T, which tried to prevent the New York field hearings, is uptight. "This could lead to demands for similar hearings, for the airing of local grievances against the 24 Bell System Respondents in locations all over the country," one spokesman said.

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AND ON THE SEVENTH DAY.....

"I want this nation to be at peace and we shall be. I want the air to be clean and it will be clean. I want the water to be pure and it will be pure. I want better education for all Americans... and that shall be.

Richard M. Nixon, May 28, 1970
(from "I Want To Make One Thing Perfectly Clear" by Amram M. Ducovny.)

STOP THE MAD BOMBER! WASHINGTON, MAY 21-- COME?

"AN LOC, QUANG TRI, ALL OF VIETNAM WILL SOON BE FREE": THE OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

The War Bulletin/LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Nixon's desperate decision to escalate the war against North Vietnam is a direct result of the critical defeats suffered by the Saigon troops in the past two weeks in South Vietnam.

Since his April 26 speech, in which he emphasized the success of Vietnamization, an entire province has fallen to the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF). And the morale of the Saigon Army, as well as its very existence as an organized fighting force, have deteriorated to such a point that their recovery is unlikely.

In an attempt to beef up the deserting and dying ARVN fighting force, Thieu is drastically increasing the draft. On May 12 he ordered all universities closed, and all able bodied (presumably male) students drafted immediately. Some paramilitary army forces are to be activated militarily and those who were originally deferred from the draft to serve in government jobs, are now going to be sent to fight.

Thieu has placed South Vietnam on "stringent emergency status" as of Friday, May 12. On Tuesday, May 9, he had announced that the nation was in peril--by Wednesday martial law was declared. A 10 PM curfew is in force.

The fall of Quang Tri province on May 1 was a particularly serious defeat for the U.S. and the Saigon regime. It was the first provincial capital to be abandoned by the Saigon troops and the first province to be wholly liberated by the PLAF in the history of the war.

Quang Tri was a major blow to the Saigon government which had publicly vowed that the provincial capital would be held at any cost. Instead, the entire Saigon 3rd Division (the10,000 man unit assigned to Quang Tri) disintegrated in the five days of battle. Many of the commanders escaped the battle area by helicopter or jeep leaving their men to flee in complete disorder.

"With horns blaring and headlights glowing in the midday sun they raced down the center of the road, pushing other vehicles out of the way," reported an American newsman on the scene. From the accounts of fleeing soldiers, it is evident that the Saigon troops retreated without ever actually engaging in a ground combat with the PLAF.

The disintegration of the 3rd Division is a major defeat in itself, because it means the loss not only of thousands of men but of the basic organizational structure of the Saigon army in the northern area. It also opened the way for the PLAF to advance toward Hue, 32 miles to the south.

In an attempt to recover the situation, on May 3, Thieu ordered a shake-up in the military command and replaced the commander of the routed 3rd Division by Maj. General Ngo Quang Truong. Truong, considered a top commander by the Saigon government, is now trying to regroup the scattered third Division to form a defense line north of Hue. He is relying on terror to restore order in the ranks, announcing that any deserters who do not report for duty will be executed.

Meanwhile, inside Hue itself, the local administration has lost the ability to provide basic governmental services. Throughout the current offensive, the Saigon government has tried to gain support by promising that it can protect the South Vietnamese people and provide for their basic needs. Yet with the fall of Quang Tri, provincial and city offices in Hue emptied as the staff joined those fleeing south. Soldiers in flight from Quang Tri entered Hue on their way, burning down the central marketplace which is crucial to the city's food supply. Unwilling to trust their fate to the provincial government and what is left of the northern defense line of the Saigon troops, 80% of the residents of Hue have now fled the city.

Nixon speaks of a bloodbath when the liberation forces take over and Rogers lends credence to this by conjuring up the specters of tens of thousands of refugees fleeing south--not north. What they are fleeing, as Nixon and Rogers well know, is the bloodbath provoked by the unleashing of B-52s against defenseless towns and villages the moment the U.S. advisors and Saigon generals pull out.

In a report from Saigon on May 1, the Associated Press quotes Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, former commander of the First Military Zone--where Quang Tri is situated--as stating that "he would order the destruction of any town occupied by the enemy..." Within an hour or so of the departure of the 130 U.S. advisors and top officers from Quang Tri, the B-52s came over and within seconds the city was left in a mass of flames and ruins. The same thing happened to Dongha, to the north of Quang Tri, which was liberated a few days earlier.

As confidence in the Saigon government deteriorated, the liberation forces on May 4 issued an appeal to the people of Hue and the surrounding area:

"Quickly seize the opportunity,"the appeal read, "unite millions as one, vigorously rise up and closely apply the slogan 'regain power for the people...struggle to demand the return of your sons and brothers from the puppet army and resolutely oppose the scheme of using the people as a screen to protect the enemy from our blows. Quickly get out of areas where enemy troops are stationed and protect our youths from forced conscription. Actively help our refugees from Quang Tri and persuade them to return to their former villages to resume production."

The appeal called on the people of Hue to "join the offensive and uprising movement" and to "struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. groops from the country and the overthrow of the Thieu clique and to regain control of the city." It also urged "all officers, troops, police, militia men, and civil servants," to "mutiny, drop your weapons, quit ranks, and return to the people. You will be warmly welcomed."

While the PLAF continues its military and political offensive near Hue, Saigon soldiers in the Central Highlands sit and wait for the expected attack on the city of Kontum. There, another Saigon Division, the 22nd, is described by U.S. advisors as "finished." No replacements have been brought in to back up what is left of the Division now encircled at Lou The. The Saigon airborne division, which

tried unsuccessfully last week to open a road to Kontum, have been flown back to Saigon. U.S. officials are indicating the city has been written off.

Perhaps, U.S. officials are now saying, the PLAF will not even bother with Kontum but will go directly to Pleiku, site of a large U.S. base. In either case, the Saigon soldiers left in the area will evidently be sacrificed. If they try to retreat to the American compound at Pleiku, they will further endanger U.S. troops stationed there. In the words of one American there, "I'm afraid we would have to make a horrible decision and shoot them down." Possibly to avoid that decison, on May 11, the U.S. began removing the 2800 American "advisers" there and support troops stationed at Pleiku, as the Liberation forces move closer.

Where will the next move come--Hue? Kontum? Pleiku? Or even the Mekong Delta? The uncertainty is typical of the current offensive. From the start, the PLAF has had the initiative and the U.S. and Saigon troops have waited passively to see where the next front would open. They shift troops back and forth across the country hoping to be at the right place at the right time.

Nothing which Nixon or the Saigon regime has done has managed to change this basic fact of the war. The mining of Haiphong harbor will be no different since the PLAF has clearly stockpiled adequate supplies in the south for the current offensive. The complete inability of the U.S. and the Saigon troops to take the initiative is an indication of the depth of their defeat in South Vietnam.

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ARMY FORCED TO RELEASE 10 ANTIWAR GI's

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (LNS)-- In a surprise move on April 21 the Army abruptly dropped charges of insubordination and discharged from the service ten Fort Sam Houston GIs who were held in pre-trial confinment for more than a week.

The ex-soldiers charge that they were being picked out for their anti-military activities and immediately after their release seven of them announced plans for civil damage suits and a conspiracy suit against the Army.

Seven of the ex-privates had filed for conscientious objector status and several of them worked for The Broken-Rifle GI storefront, a peace oriented educational center in San Antonio.

The ten men were arrested on April 14 for allegedly refusing to go on a work detail. The men deny that they refused orders and believe the charges were an attempt to silence them and intimidate others from engaging in antiwar activity.

At a news conference on their first day out, Donald Silverthorne, one of the discharged GIs, said the group will continue to fight the Army's "insane bombing, hypocrisy, lying and deceit. We are not satisfied with the Army saying, 'Go home sonny'."

It is believed the Army was forced to release the ten privates, because pressure from the GI Movement stirred eleven U.S. senators into making inquires into the case.

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THE WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING: DEMONSTRATORS AROUND THE WORLD PROTEST US ESCALATION

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Demonstrations against the mining of Haiphong Harbor were not restricted only to the United States. All over the world both peacefully and militantly, people voiced their condemnation of U.S. aggression.

In Puerto Rico on Wednesday May 11 the two pro-independence organizations at the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras, organized a march of protest. Three store windows were broken when the angry crowd moved through the streets in the university area.

The anti-war sentiment in Puerto Rico is particularly strong for a disproportionate number of Puerto Ricans are drafted for the army. While Puerto Rico is not even a state and people cannot even participate in U.S. elections.

In the Dominican Republic, on Wednesday, more than a dozen people were arrested after students took to the streets to demonstrate against the mining of Haiphon Harbor.

The students of the Autonomous University in Mexico (UNAM), scene of bloody riots during the 1968 Olympics, are planning a demonstration for May 12. They are backed by North American students and faculty members in the University of the Americas, about 80 miles east of Mexico City, who have also gone on strike.

In Manila, in the Philippines, more than a thousand demonstrators gathered outside the U.S. Embassy and were attacked by alleged "counter demonstrators" armed with nail bombs. Uniformed police intervened and there were some arrests.

More than 100 persons, mostly North Americans, tried to stage a sit-in on the U.S. Embassy steps in London and were attacked by police. Britain is one of the few European nations to voice support of Nixon's actions.

In Frankfurt, Germany, the American Army Officer's club was bombed. The explosives, so strong that they blasted through the concrete walls, killed one Lieutenant Colonel. The bombing has been linked to other protest demonstrations that have occurred on many U.S. Army installations in Germany.

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THE SOUND OF AUTUMN

You don't listen to autumn
Under the dim and restless moon.

You aren't concerned with
Images of absent warriors
In the hearts of lonely women.

You don't listen to the autumn forest,
The quiet rustle of the leaves,
Where a bewildered golden deer
Steps on golden leaves. (Anon. 1939

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"THE GRAVEST STEP IN ESCALATION"
NIXON ANNOUNCES PLAN TO MINE HARBORS

LIBERATION News Service

" A wild beast, when cornered, is capable of anything before giving up."

--a North Vietnamese official in Hanoi commenting on the most recent escalation of the war.

NEW YORK (LNS)-- The text and content of the speech were among the most closely guarded secrets of one of the most secretive administrations in U.S. history. Then, Monday night, May 8, President Nixon glowered onto the TV screen and it all looked distinctly familiar-- a U.S. president wedging himself even more tightly into the corner the U.S. has been backing into for almost 20 years in Indochina.

Nixon's decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam and resume full-scale and continuous bombing of the country was provocative, predictable, criminal . . . and by almost all available estimates, doomed to failure as a means of slowing military and political advances by liberation forces in South Vietnam. In Paris, Vietnamese negotiators said they would never accept Nixon's "ultimatum".

Even the Pentagon has admitted that the mining of the port of Haiphong would not affect the fighting in the South for several months, since supplies have already been stockpiled there by the liberation forces. Other "experts" were dubious that the blockade would have much serious impact on the military effort even then. Details of a National Security Council meeting back in 1969 in which just about every U.S. intelligence service advised against such a blockade were read into the congressional record. And critics of the action pointed out that essential supplies will continue to be brought in by land from China, along routes much more heavily defended against air attack than those in Laos which years of intensive bombing have failed to cut.

China was quick to reaffirm its support for Vietnam, reiterating a statement by Chairman Mao that "the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear arena."

The Vietnamese responded with vigorous denunciations of the newest escalation (an official statement labeled it "the gravest step in the escalation of the war to date") and proceeded calmly to prepare to cope with it and with any other actions Nixon might have up his sleeve.

One official in Hanoi told a reporter from the French paper Le Monde. "We wait for anything; for an ever higher level of bombing, for a parachute landing by troops, a commando operation, anything. Each village has outlined ten plans to help them face any and all eventualities. Whatever the decision of the Amercans, we are still assured of victory."

Nixon had singled the Soviet Union out as the prime culprits for backing the Vietnamese offensive, admitting that his accusation jeopardized plans for his scheduled Moscow summit. The Soviets responded by condemning the "aggressive actions" of the U.S. and stating that "all responsibility for the possible consequences of these illegal actions will be borne by the government of the United States."

Given that Nixon's speech seemed to close off all the options which could lead to a negotiated settlement and an end to the war, everyone from CBS's Eric Severeid to the corner newspaper peddler started juggling hypotheses about what Nixon could possibly have in mind. And his speech certainly left plenty of room for speculation.

Could it be a last belligerent but futile gesture calculated to ease the embarassment of defeat? Or was the transparent distortion of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's Seven Point Peace Plan a prelude to accepting the generous terms it actually offers and labelling them a concession on the part of the PRG to Nixon's "tough" stand? (Nixon claimed the Vietnamese have demanded the "imposition by the United States of a Communist regime" while the Seven Point Peace proposal of the PRG of South Vietnam states flatly that they expect the formation of "a broad three-segment government of national concord" which might include members of the present Saigon government, but not Thieu himself).

With presidential elections just six months away and the war more unpopular than ever, it seems safe to assume that Nixon isn't going to stand pat if his latest moves don't pan out. And the chances that they will seem slim.

But all the speculation gives little indication of where Nixon may be headed -- whether he may decide at the last minute to pull a peace offer out of his hat that has been open all along, or to go down fighting, perhaps taking all the rest of us with him.

One thing that seems certain in the situation is that the Vietnamese will not be easily intimidated by this or future escalations. (You'd think by this time that even Nixon would realize that.) Another thing that seems perfectly clear is that the scale of resistance to Nixon's aggressive actions from people inside the U.S. has to be a key factor in his equations.

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THREE UNDERCOVER AGENTS SHOT DURING PROTESTS
IN MADISON, WISCONSIN

MADISON (LNS) --The Tuesday night follwing Nixon's speech, more than 10,000 gathered for a peaceful candlelight march to the State Capitol in that city. After the assembly at the Capitol, police used huge amounts of tear gas in an attempt to break up the crowd. While several hundred stayed for an all night vigil, about 9,000 marched through the streets breaking windows of Honeywell, Madison Gas and Electric, several banks and the computer science building at the University of Wisconsin. The Naval ROTC building was firebombed.

Police radio reports monitored Tuesday night, mentioned that three undercover police agents were missing. What happened was that, after trailing some demonstrators and making arrests the agents were attacked and fired upon by other protesters. The three students who were arrested were charged with arson and another, a 22 year old activist has been charged with attempted murder for the shootings. -30-

WEST COAST RESPONDS WITH FORCE TO
NIXON'S ESCALATION OF THE WAR

by Teddy Franklin

BERKELEY (LNS)-- In the biggest wave of anti-war protests since Nixon's invasion of Cambodia, crowds of angry students rallied at almost every campus on the west coast. The fighting in Berkeley where thousands of people took to the streets a few hours after Nixon announced the mining of Haiphong Harbor, exploded into one of the town's most violent battles in history as police adopted a strategy of few arrests and wide spread use of stun guns.

"We've seen people spitting up blood from internal injuries, plenty of bleeding heads, broken ribs, and lacerations of the skull. Those clay pellets may kill someone yet," said Larry Minnick at the Berkely free clinic where many of the wounded have sought medical aid for the past few days.

Angry and audacious crowds that have roamed the streets of Berkeley for several days smashed the windows of at least a dozen police cars, overturning and burning one, and demolished the plate glass of many large corporations and banks, an air force recruiting office, the Atomic Energy Commision, numerous phone booths and parking meters. They frequently overturned and set fire to trash cans and other combustibles in their wake.

Over four thousand people packed a meeting of the Berkeley City Council to demand passage of an ordinance committing the city of Berkeley to rebuilding a North Vietnamese hospital destroyed in recent raids. The ordinance declared "the people of Berkeley are at peace with the people of Indochina" and strongly condemned the mining of Haiphong.

When the council's liberal-conservative majority refused to vote "yes" the crowd roared its disaproval some chanting "you have incited to riot," and flooded into the streets for another night of battle with police, including the "Blue Meanies" of the Alameda County Sheriffs Dept., paratroopers who dressed in blue jumpsuits and shoot to wound.

Despite popular feelings of frustration with the lack of focus in the riots centered on Berkeley's Telegraph Avenue, the main downtown section and hip-capitalist in-place, demonstrators returned to the streets every day and every night, sporadically building barricades and then fleeing from police assault.

The land of People's Park, for three long years imprisoned by fence and asphalt, has now been resurrected as a target of struggle. People's Park is a block of land in the South Campus area where massive and bloody battles took place in 1969 when the University of California decided to exert its property rights and later built a parking lot. The day after Nixon's speech a thousand people charged People's Park and tore down the fence erected by the University.

Using picks and bent poles from the destroyed fence, demonstrators peeled an asphalt basketball court off the earth "like a giant licorice taffy," in the words of radio station KQED After several days of skirmishes over the park, hundreds of people continued to gather in its vicinity with plans to plant flowers and trees once again.

Although the actions at Berkeley involved more injury and property damage than in other protests on the west coast, confrontations took place in almost every college town.

Railroad trains, and freeway traffic were usual targets. For four hours one day, 4000 demonstrators sat singing and chanting on the runways of the Santa Barbara airport. As airport operations closed, huge antiwar slogans were painted on the runway. Another day, hundreds of students blocked traffic on US Highway 101 which passes through Santa Barbara.

Roving groups smashed windows in the nearby Isla Vista student quarter, and attempted unsuccesfully to set fire to a Bank of America branch which replaced the one burned down in a 1970 antiwar protest.

At Davis, about one hundred people stalled six trains on the main westward line of the Southern Pacific railway for six hours; others blocked traffic on Interstate 80 for a half hour, a tactic gaining popularity nationwide.

At Stanford University in Palo Alto, dozens of buildings have been trashed. Furniture from the University Placement Center, where military and war industry recruiting takes place, was carried out into a plaza to form barricades against police. A police car was gutted and a number of minor fires were set.

At the University of California campus in Los Angeles, an American flag was lowered as 2,000 students chanted "Out Now". They then marched to nearby Wilshire Blvd. where they sat blocking traffic.

The administration building was taken and barricaded and 25 people were busted including Bell Walton, college Basketball's 1971-72 player of the year.

Three days after Nixon's announcement, on the day that the mines in Haiphong Harbor were activated several hundred protesters gathered in front of Nixon's campaign headquarters in San Francisco. singing and chanting as interested and often friendly businessmen listened to speakers read reports originally broadcast by Radio Hanoi. The San Francisco Tac squad, one of the most brutal forces in the area, had no opportunity to attack the crowd before it dispersed, but considerable tension hung over plans to hold a rally the next day, May 13 to protest a Republican conclave which Nixon supporters Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwaterand Robert Dole are scheduled to attend.

The violence that was expected finally came. About 4,000 people gathered in San Francisco's Union Square as the Republicans met. After demonstrators turned a police motorcycle into a flaming torch, horses charged the crowd. Their riders swung three-foot clubs, beating everyone within their reach, injuring several old people, a flower-vendor and others just passing through. Several dozen demonstrators were hurt. Groups of five, ten and 50 demonstrators continued to roam the downtown area, singing, chanting and

setting occasional trash cans on fire, as lunch-time pedestrians gathered on street corners discussing the police brutality and the Vietnam war.

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THIRTY FIVE PROTESTERS SHOT BY COPS
IN ALBUQUERQUE: CURFEW IMPOSED

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (LNS)-- An Alburquerque woman shot by police following a demonstration in that city Tuesday, May 9 remains in satisfactory condition in the hospital three days later.

It all started when a group of about 500 students from the University of New Mexico marched from a rally at the university to Interstate 25 freeway where they blocked traffic for about two hours.

After the police had moved into the crowd using tear gas, the demonstrators dispersed and moved through the side streets around the freeway to regroup at the campus. But the cops decided to follow the students not only with tear gas, but with their shotguns. As they moved through the streets, some policemen shot into the crowd inflicting about fourteen people with superficial wounds.

About 250 demonstrators had to be treated in the hospital for extensive gas inhalation.

The woman in serious condition at the hospital, is Carolyn Babb, a 22 year old law student at the university. She was running from the tear gas when she slipped and fell into a ditch. She was hit with buckshot in the stomach and chest while trying to get up.

On Wednesday, May 10, during a march on Kirkland Air Force Base, nine persons were arrested by base security officers, and 27 others were arrested by city police. A sit-in at the base was broken up by the police with CN and CS gas. As marchers returned to the university campus, they blocked traffic at various intersections in the campus area, and were dispersed by more tear gas. After re-grouping on campus, some continued to block various intersections and others marched to the ROTC building where they met with more police tear gas and buckshot. About 30 people were injured by the guns.

That night, state troopers moved into the campus and helicopters dropped tear gas canisters into dormitories. At the same time that the tear gas hit the campus, a curfew was imposed on the campus grounds. People had to either gasp away inside the gas-filled buildings or go outside and get shot by the state troopers.

Help for these people injured by the buckshot and the gas was summoned from inside by the information center which had been set up at the free university on the campus. But groups like the Red Cross and others refused, claiming that the protesters were all in a state of "civil disobedience."

On Thursday May 11, a march supported by community groups had been called to go from the campus toward the airport and other places. Nevertheless, the police denied the permit just as the demonstrators were getting ready to leave and they surrounded the campus threatening the same kind of action they had taken before. Some tear gas was discharged and the demonstrations had to stay on campus.

That night, mainly because of pressure from the demonstrators, the curfew was dropped at about midnight and the state troopers left the campus area.

Protest leaders met on Friday with the City Council who were forced to meet most of their demands. Among them were the demands that police be forced to wear their badges at all time -- something they had not been doing -- that they restrain from "indiscriminate" use of tear gas; and that immunity be granted to the medical gorps -- the ones most abused up to now. Nothing was done about the shooting.

The demonstrators planned for a peaceful march through four miles of the city, Friday night, May 12, with a rally at a nearby park and ending back at the University.

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NATIONAL GUARDSMEN STATIONED IN MINN.:
AFTER DEMONSTRATORS BARRICADE STREETS

MINNEAPOLIS (LNS)--On Tuesday, 600 people participated in a demonstration against the escalation of the war.

Wednesday, 2,000 rallied and marched to the downtown shopping center where they planned to take over an Air Force recruiting center. The center had, however, been evacuated and locked. The marchers returned to campus to block traffic around the ROTC building.

The car of someone who tried to drive through the crowd was burned. At 1:30, campus police cleared the area using clubs. A half hour later, 3,000 students set up a blockade of Washington Avenue, a main thoroughfare through campus. The Minneapolis police used mace and clubs to disperse the crowd. The crowd returned to be forced back on campus with tear gas and pepper fog dropped from helicopters.

Wednesday, Minneapolis police, reinforced by St. Paul and County Police, moved in on the crowd which had reassembled on Washington Ave. After a struggle, the police retired from the scene. Demonstrators ripped up iron guard rails to build barricades.

At 1:15 in the morning, 150 National Guardsmen arrived on campus, and were stationed in the ROTC building.

On Thursday, approximately 6,000 people attended a noon rally which was followed by a march held around the campus. Barricades remained in front of the Washington intersection until about 1 in the morning.

Early Friday morning police used bulldozers and dump truck to clear the barricade but Friday 2,000 filled the street and they said they would clear the street only if the school closed down.

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An Loc, Quang Tri, Soon Vietnam Will Be Free!!!!!

PROTESTS SWEEP NATION AS RESPONSE TO NIXON'S WAR ESCALATION GROWS

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)-- The week of May 8 saw an acceleration of protests around the country triggered by Nixon's Monday night war speech and the activation of mines in North Vietnamese harbors on the morning of Thursday, May 11. Actions ranged from peaceful candle-light processions to mass confrontations between students and police on the nation's campuses. Ships were seized by anti-war groups in two places. Over 2,000 arrests had been reported around the country as of Friday afternoon.

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In Boulder, COLORADO, where 9 persons had been arrested and some protestors were severly beaten by police in a protest on Tuesday, 2,000 students marched on the Boulder Courthouse on Wednesday. Traffic was blocked and 4 more arrests resulted. On Wednesday night, a wing of the Arts and Sciences building at the University of Colorado was seized and strike headquarters were established there.

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On Tuesday, 31 suburban residents of Westport, CONNECTICUT were arrested for tying up traffic on the Boston Post Rd. A five-hour demonstration in New Haven resulted in the arrest of 50, mostly Yale students.

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In Gainseville, FLORIDA, 300 police confronted about 3,000 demonstrators for the third consecutive day, on Thursday. Tear-gas saturated a 16 block area. Twenty-four people were injured and 219 have been arrested. Protests spread to the University of FLorida in Tampa and Florida State in Talahassee where 2 women were injured Thursday night by a police car. In Clearwater, 40 people tied up traffic for 1 1/2 hours on Highway 19, by riding bicycles on the high-speed road. One woman was arrested for riding with no hands. * * *

Champaign-Urbana ILLINOIS was the scene of a riot by thousands of University of Illinois students. There were at least 2 arrests and 4 injuries. At Springfield, 250 marched on the Illinois state capitol in a peaceful protest. A thousand students at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale confronted tear-gas lobbing police after extensive trashing of the downtown area. Police stormed, then tear-gassed the campus after the students had been forced back there. A curfew was imposed on students and citizens of Carbondale. 29 were arrested for violation of curfew.

Barricades were maintained in Evanston, Illinois by students of Northwestern U. on Tuesday and Wednesday. Major arteries connecting Chicago with its suburbs were blockaded by motorists who stalled their cars. On Tuesday, members of VVAW entered Nixon re-election headquarters during a demonstration. Three thousand rallied on Wednesday at the Federal Building, from which they marched on ITT, Honeywell and other war-goods manufacturers.

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More than a thousand people from the University of IOWA marched on the state capitol on Thursday. The governor refused to address the group, which proceeded to block traffic on Highway 80. Police tear-gassed the group and made 40 arrests. During a demonstration Tuesday in College Park, MARYLAND, the ROTC building was struck by a molotov cocktail. * * *

Demonstrations were launched in various parts of MASSACHUSETTS, throughout the week. In Amherst, students blocked bridges on Tuesday. On Thursday, 500 people, including Amherst College President John William Ward were arrested while trying to obstruct deliveries to Westover Air Force base in Chicopee. In Boston, thousands of demonstrators marched on the JFK Memorial Building on Thursday. Others stormed a rail road that forms part of a military supply line. They built bonfires and threw lumber on the tracks. 100 were arrested. Eleven Vietnam veterans occupied the captain's quarters of the USS Constitution, a national historic monument in the Boston harbor. They were arrested and later released. * * *

In East Lansing, MICHIGAN, 300 state police cordoned off the road connecting Michigan State University to the downtown area in order to stop a student march. In Mankato, MINNESOTA, dynamite exploded a truck in an army reserve motor pool lot on Wednesday. A similar bombing occured there Monday.

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Seven members of VVAW seized the top of the 630 foot tall Gateway Arch in St. Louis, MISSOURI. They held the Arch for about an hour. Also in St. Louis, protestors blocked the main gates of the U.S. Air Force Aeronautical and Chart Information Center--36 were arrested. At 9:15 Friday morning, 6 women and 5 men liberated the minesweeper USS Inaugural, which was anchored in the Mississippi right outside St. Louis as a tourist attraction. The group have renamed the vessel People's Ship Hoa Binh and are trying to get technical assistance to restore the minesweeper to working condition. They plan to take it to Vietnam. * * *

Nixon's re-election headquarters were blockaded by 200 demonstrators in Philadelphia PENNSYLVANIA on Tuesday. On Thursday morning, 35 people protested the mining of Haiphong harbor by barricading the Philadelphia Naval Yard to prevent employees from entering. Seven arrests were made. 5500 students at Penn State forced the university to close the Ordnance Research Lab. * * *

The adminstration building and ROTC HQ at Rutgers University in NEW JERSEY were taken over on Tuesday by students who demanded that the university make a public statement about the war, sell all war-related securities and abolish ROTC. 1500 slept over in the administration building. Thursday a contingent held a sit-in on the tracks of the Penn Central railroad in New Brunswick, tying up commuter service. 18 were arrested. In Princeton 100 were arrested as they tried to block entrances at the Institute for Defense Analysis for a second day.

* * *

Using clubs and pellet guns, OHIO police dispersed a crowd of 1,000 protesting Columbus students who had snarled traffic late Thursday night. Sporadic street fighting ensued and 75 people were busted. Among those arrested were lawyers, one of whom was working as a legal aid observer and staffers of the Columbus Free Press who are being held on $100,000 bail for inciting to riot. 3,000 clashed with police at Kent State on Wednesday and demonstrators and police exchanged rocks and wooden bullets. A rally of 2,000 in Athens resulted in the occupation of the ROTC building on Wednesday. 80 were arrested.

Agnew addressed a $150 a plate dinner in Columbus, drawing 250 demonstrators who cracked the rear window of this limousine with rocks. Two thousand marchers blocked the main streets of Oxford [illegible] and clashed with police. * * *

Two thousand students from the University of OREGON, Lane Community College, and Eugene High Schools marched, trashed and out-maneuvered riot police in Eugene on Tuesday night. Bank windows, police car and telephone company vehicle windows were broken. Police, who were armed with M-16s and shotguns made 37 arrests. * * *

In WASHINGTON, D.C., 30 people were ejected from the visitor's gallery of the House of Representatives on Tuesday for chanting anti-war slogans. 300 continued the chants on the Capitol steps on Wednesday. On Thursday, a crowd of about 1,000 people gathered on the Capitol steps at 6:00 to protest the activation of the mines in Haiphong.

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"S-H-I-T-T":
DEMONSTRATIONS SPRING UP ALL OVER NY AFTER ESCALATION OF WAR

NEW YORK (LNS)--On Tuesday, about 200 Vietnam Veterans stormed the UN in New York to demand that action be taken on the latest U.S. escalation in Vietnam. Security guards locked the building's gates but two veterans were allowed to talk to aides of the Secretary-General. Inside, while waiting, they attempted to speak to sympathetic delegates, and were rushed off by security guards and beaten.

That evening, about 300 Columbia University students taking part in an orderly march downtown from the university found their path blocked by a cordon of policemen. The students were set upon from both sides by club-swinging members of New York's Tactical Patrol Force. At least five persons were beaten with clubs and 18 arrested.

* * *

The next day nearly 3,000 people took part in a protest and "simulated saturation bombing" in front of the offices of ITT on Park Avenue. ITT was singled out by demonstrators because of its role in the manufacture of automated weapons for the Vietnam War. Traffic was snarled for several hours by a ly-in on Park Avenue while demonstrators listened to speeches by Vietnam Veterans and participated in guerrilla theater. The police at one point tried to move in with horses but the street was held by protesters. They did manage, though, to club and bust some people and kick others with horses.

People chanted, "S-H-I-T-T" and "An Loc, Quang Tri, Soon Vietnam Will be Free". "Saigon police" rounded up prisoners, plastic bags with red water inside symbolizing bombs were dropped from buildings. Later demonstrators moved south to the midtown as "Vietnamese prisoners of war" where they again obstructed traffic again.

A sit-in held in front of a recruiting station in Times Square ended when police began to drive demonstrators from the site at 8:15 pm. Two demonstrators were hospitalized and three policemen were treated for minor injuries.

Later Wednesday night, 2,500 took part in a 3 mile candlelight march to Times Square.

* * *

At Bard College, an upstate New York school, students supported by the faculty, voted overwhelmingly to strike. Guerrilla theater, an anti-war music festival, and a telgram campaign are being organized by college and community people.

Thursday night, Bard, Vassar and New Paltz Colleges held a march in Poughkeepsie and staged a sit-in at an armory there.

* * *

Approximately 400 people marched Thursday in Brooklyn when police fired three shots at some Puerto Rican demonstrators who were running away from other club-swinging cops.

* * *

Seventeen members of the New York Regional Anti-War Faculty and Students entered the United Nations Thursday morning and chained themselves to seats in the visitors' gallery of the Security Council chamber. They issued a statement asking for delegate action against Nixon's violations of the UN's charter. At noon, a rally of about 500 people was held directly opposite the UN headquarters.

* * *

Elsewhere in the state 200 students were attacked by police in Albany on Wednesday night and 58 people were arrested in Troy after a crowd blocked traffic.

* * *

On Friday, about a thousand demonstrators rallied at the UN and from there marched toward Times Square, obstructing traffic in their way.

* * *

At Columbia University students held lively marches on Monday and Tuesday nights down Broadway gathring large numbers of people as they went. They trashed every bank down the street. Both times they were stopped and a few were clubbed by the police, some were arrested and the rest dispersed.

Meanwhile, Lehwison Hall, at the Columbia campus continues to be occupied by Third World students who took it over more than three weeks ago. According to the protesters, they are not only protesting the escalation of the war but also celebrating the victories of the Indochinese people. The students started some weeks ago by occupying the offices of the Urban Studies Center which operates from that building. The Urban Center has been in the middle of controversy for some time because of the dubious work it is carrying out. People from the community have been helping the demonstrators out during the weeks and they have become an integral part of the students' struggle.

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TINKER AIR FORCE BASE THE TARGET OF DEMOS

OKLAHOMA CITY (LNS) --About 75 demonstrators marched to Tinker Air Force Base in the outskirts of Oklahoma City to protest not only the war but also the role of the base in the war -- Tinker repairs fighter bombers that are used in Indochina. The demonstration happened in the first week of May.

Out of it came the arrests of four GIs in the base for distributing leaflets and the arrests of another 30 who crossed the line into the base and started to talk to GIs and workers inside. Among them were the coordinator of the VVAW for Arkansas and Oklahoma and a former Air Force bomber pilot who testified at the Winter Soldier hearings. -30- the end

7 - POINT STATEMENT

by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Madame NGUYEN THI BINH at the 119th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam (July 1st, 1971)

Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares the following :

1 — REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES.

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of « Vietnamization » of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of

a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;

b) the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all manœuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independance, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions :

a) to form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party ; to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people ; to release all persons jailed for political reasons ; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) to agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3 — REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4 — REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES.

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5 — REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

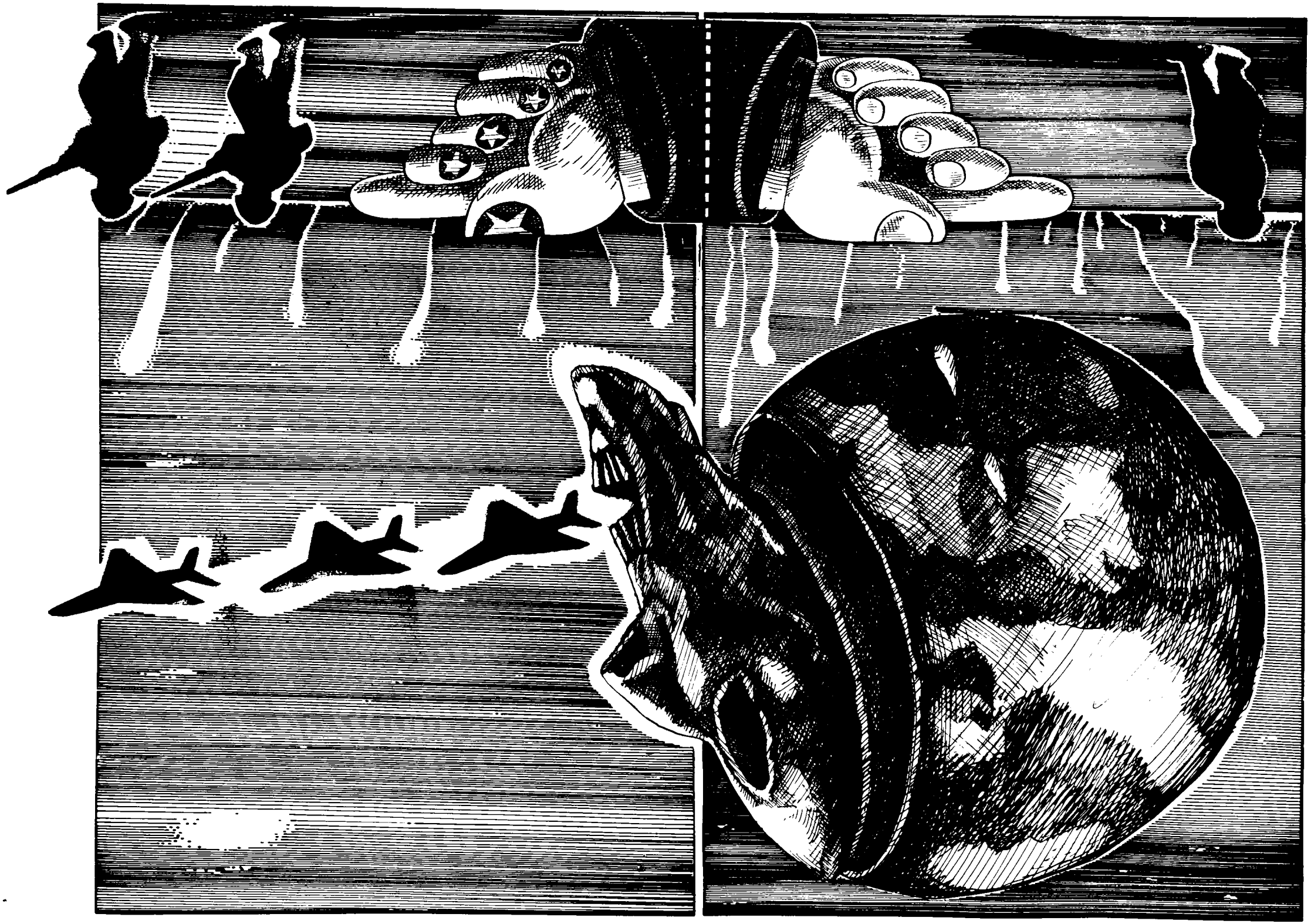
On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6 — REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES.

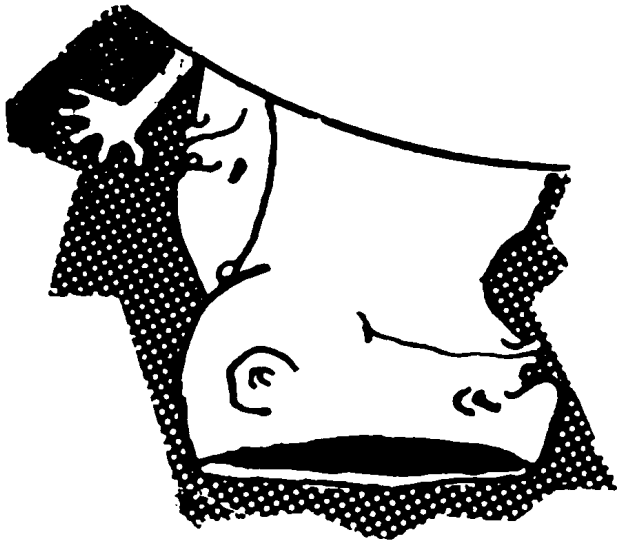
The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

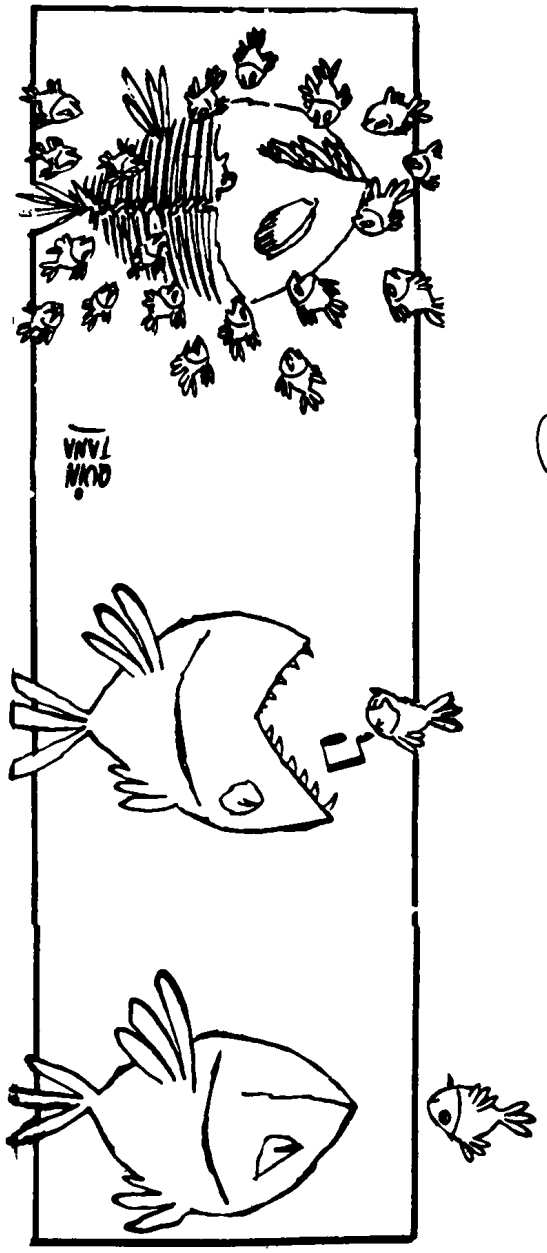
7 — REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED.

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.



Drawing by Paul Spina/LNS




QUIN TANA

CHEMICAL
$1000

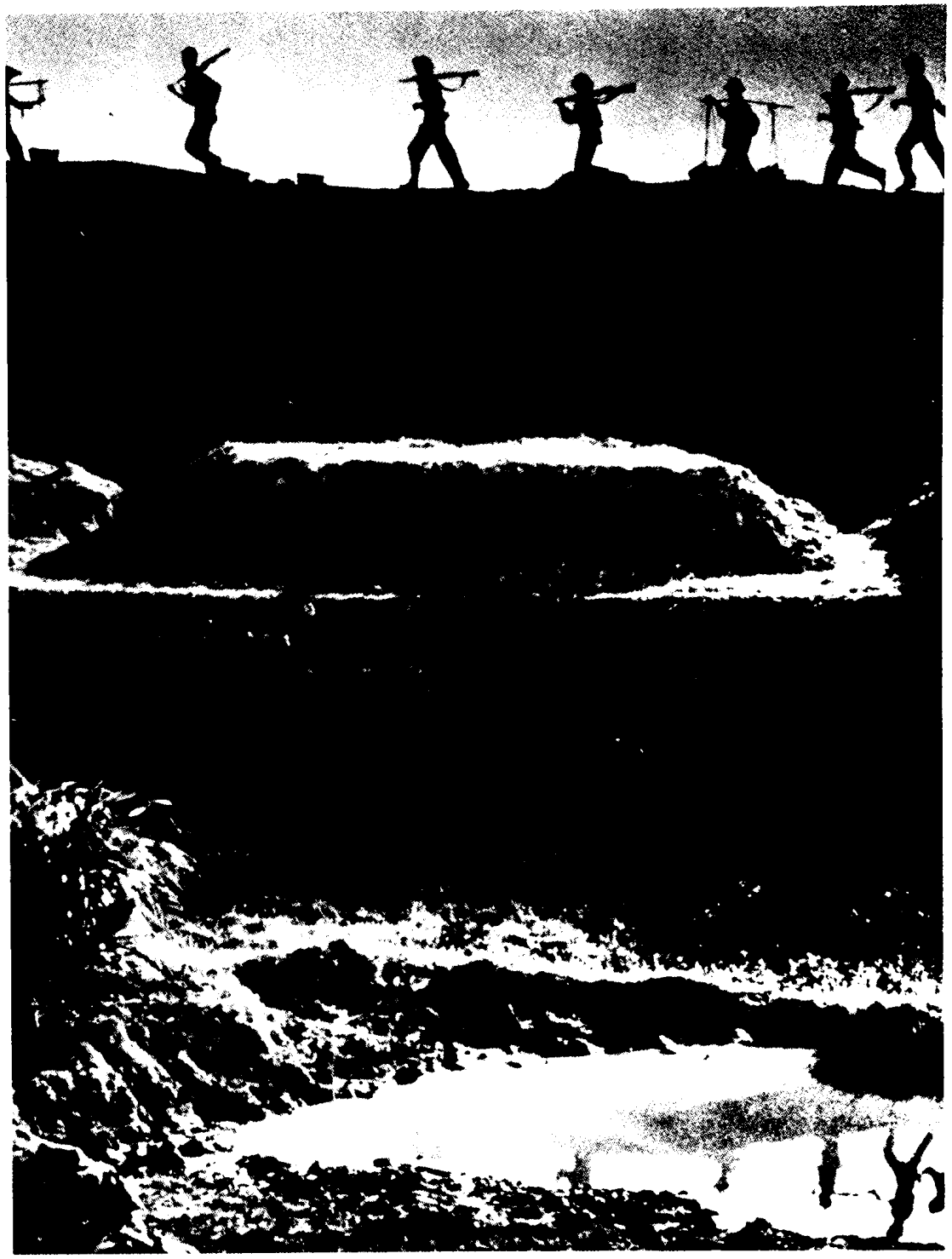
JOIN THE NEW
CLOUDY ARMY
KEEP YOUR HAIR... LOSE YOUR LIFE!

TOP RIGHT: Psychosurgery cartoon credit O.B. PEOPLE'S RAG/LNS.

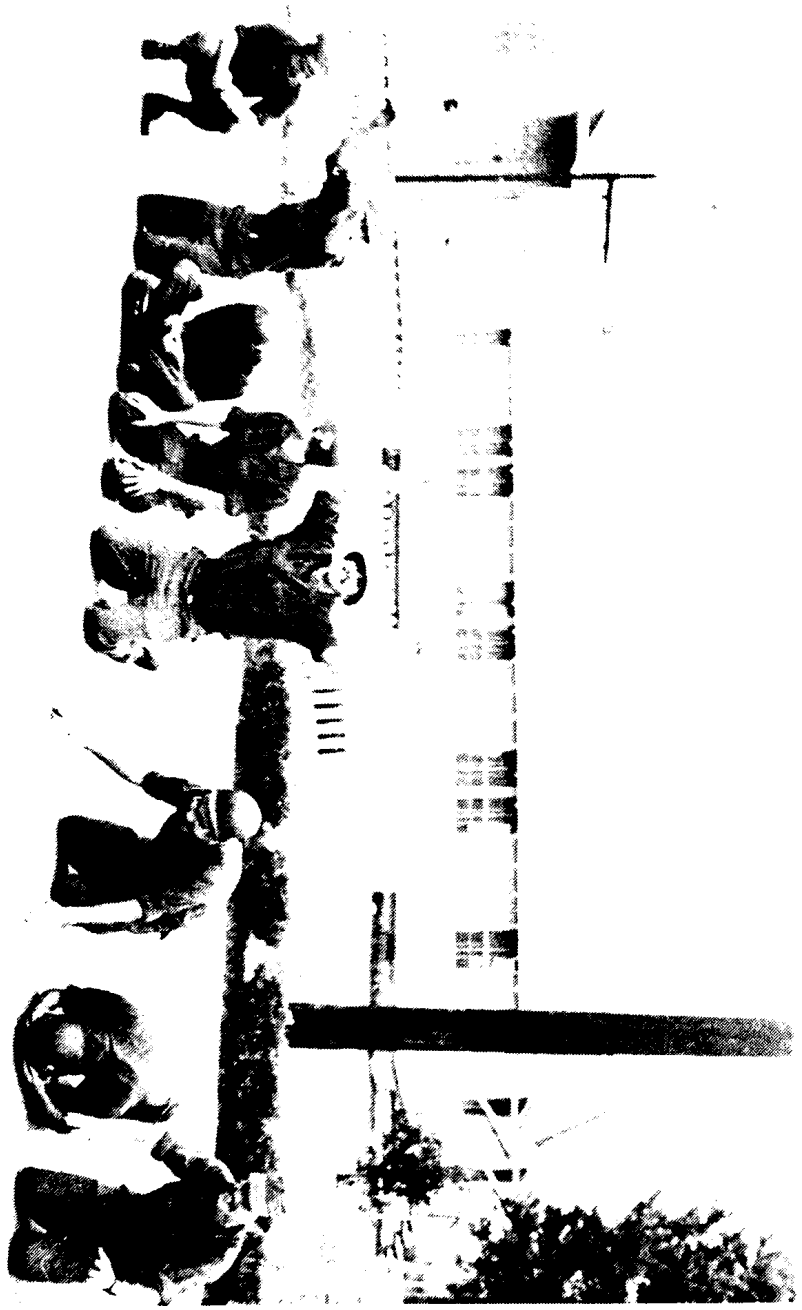
TOP LEFT: Groovy Army cartoon credit SAWYER PRESS/LNS.

MIDDLE: Fish cartoon credit ST. LOUIS OUTLAW/LNS.

BOTTOM: Kickin' out the ruling class acetate by Uffe Surland/LNS.

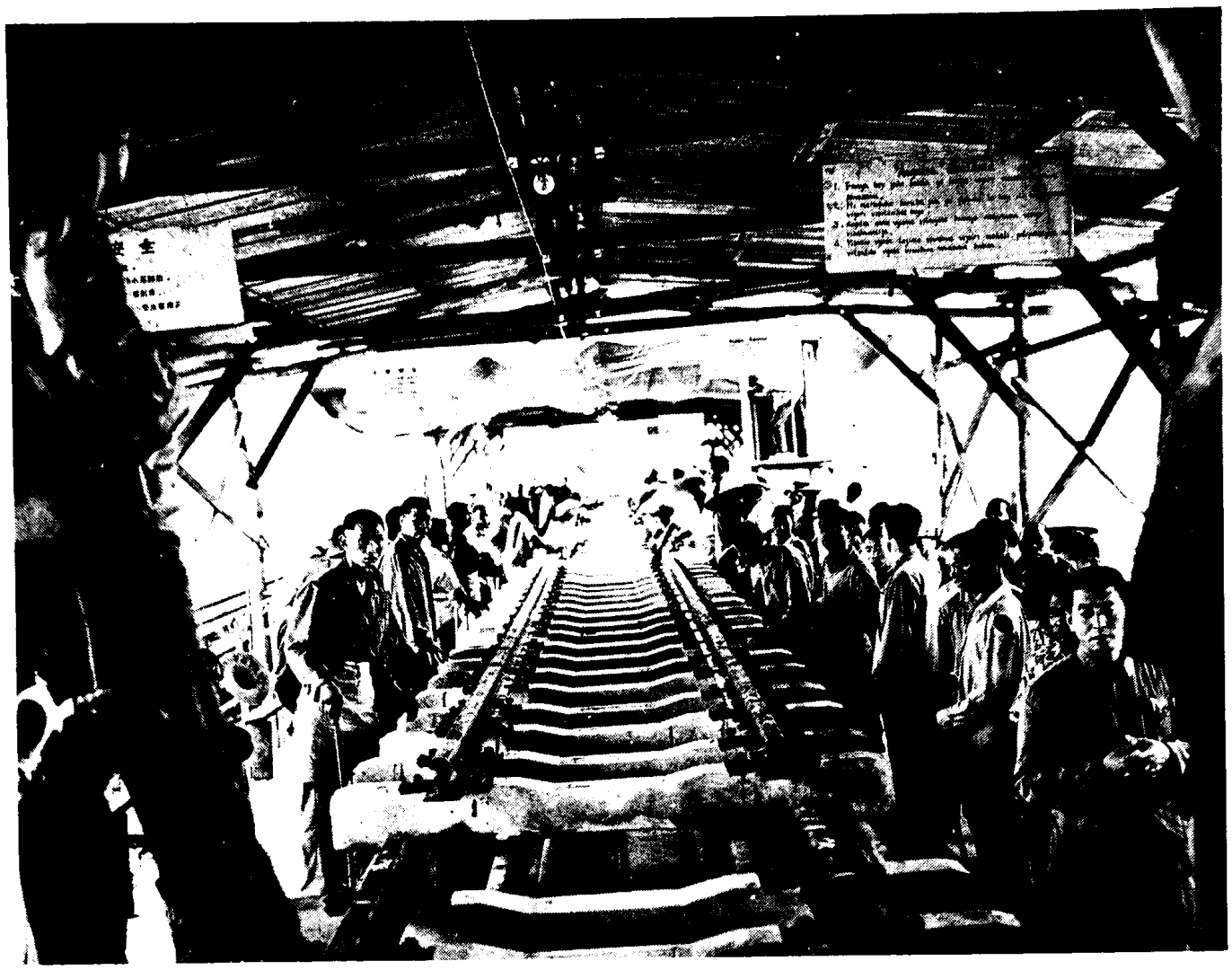


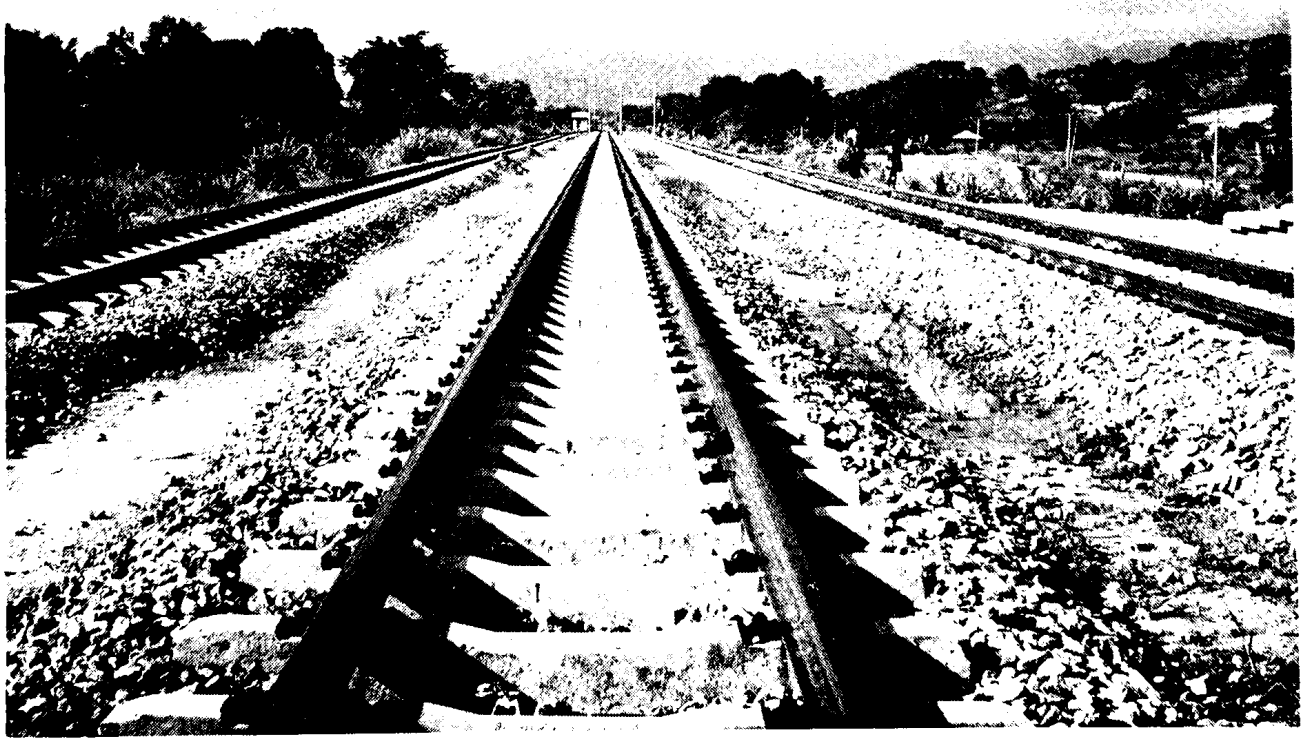
BOTH of these photos go with story on North Vietnamese dikes on page 8. Photos by Marc Riboud. CREDIT LNS.



TOP: Cops try to clear demonstrators from the street in front of [illegible] in D.C. They failed. See NY demo roundup story this packet. We apologize we not [illegible] photos of anti-war activities around the country, but we should have [illegible] packet PLEASE, PLEASE send in photos from your area! Credit LNS.

BOTTOM: See short page 15. GIs at Fort Sam Houston, Texas praying to the deities that "the bombs that fell on An Loc may return to the planes that dropped them," and "may the major go to the great battlefield in the sky." Credit LNS.





BOTH photos go with story on the Great Uhuru Railway on page 7. Note in top photo Chinese and Tanzanian workers, and signs in Chinese and Swahili. Credit LNS.